pa; er for a shorter time.

M. WADDELL. Clark & Mate in Equity.

HIER SUB-CRUBER, A SCH OL in January next. Gravery Hill P. O., Bladen County, N. C.

CUIDIE.

TO THE JUSTICES OF NEW HANGVER

required to appear at the next term of art of Pleas and Charter Sessions to be held for I Mon my of Lecember, (on Tuesday of said ind y the death of W T. J Vann. late

in Count.

| Esta'e for assets.
| While Pay the Court that the prayer of the per| France | that remark R. Bruting, Clerk, be ap| ridain as them for Caroline, John and Sylvanus. tained in said petition, and that publication weeks in the Wilmington Journal for ington Holden to appear and answer SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.

.. II MINGTON, N. C., NOV. 26, 1863.

(1) a rada's Message, with the proceedings of the the Yearing held or yesterday, as also the reports of excludes, to some measure, our usual variety .thinks will sometimes happen. Our telegraph o news is rateresting. Would that we and that it is favourable.

tien fai Assumbly of North Carolina, now met in extra

te recommends the extension of the list of exemptions to as original grantor or representative of such grantor, ne ch classes as may appear to the Legislature to be india-

mportant upon all accounts that it shall be settled, and it will tend to the suppression of litigation and the quisting of valuable titles that it be settled early.

Mr. Wiley, the energetic and faithful Superintendent of Common Schools, again comes formed the proceedings may not be set on foot by which steen involved may meet an early solution.

adopted.

On motion of Thos. D. Walker, Esq., the meeting adjourned to 2 o'clock. P. M.

At 2 o'clock the meeting re-assembled.

On motion of Thomas Evans. Esq.

more in each county, one had of the expenses to be ned from the Literary Fund, the other by the

noting some measure to promote the raising of sheep

till have a strong faith that he will hold his forced, and turn the tables upon the

hear some hing more definite any long-drawn

by the chemy on the Tennessee we may it similar policy along the whole of their the fact that Meade has receive Astructions to adupon Lak, which only his own caucion has so far

our nome markets, I think I can salely say that the North of the New Gospel of Peace, according to the neutrinos will be comfortably clothed to January 1865 salely did God in his providence so long see fit to afflict with a continuous of the war except as to shoes and the Bergamin," and is published by Singlair Tousey
Nessan street, New York.

The purely an abolition affair, the St. Bergamin referred

The purely an abolition affair, the St. Bergamin referred

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The purely an abolition affair, the St. Bergamin referred

ELMOUR, also the "Chivalry" and the Democrats and the sh, and the manner of men that agree not with ABRA. of greater importance now, nor one to which a mich a state of the machinery employed by the ultra war and abolition midland and western hills are admirably adapted to sheep the machinery employed by the ultra war and abolition party which new governs the States still under the Fede-

WE learn that we made a mistake yesterday in regard to the conscript who jumped off the cars near Raleigh. He was from Harnett, not from Robeson.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 20. CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA—WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 3, 1863. INO. 10.

MESSAGE OF GOV. VANCE. SECOND EXTRA SESSION.

VIRTUE of a decree in this case made at this term of the Court, I will sell by public auction, on the der your frequent assembling both necessary and appropriate. Visious matters demand legislative action and will

I hope receive your speedy consideration

By the call of the President for all men under the age of forly five reason which none were subject to mili-to k on the bank of Deep river, near an old cancel tia duty—and the late exemption act of your late session running north one bundred aid twenty-two (122) the militia of the Stale was virtually absorbed. In lieu therea pine (Wilcox's line), thence with and beyond of you created a "guard for home deterce." embracing all s fine one hondred and seventy-six (176) poles to a small series of age. Only a very few persons were exempted and twenty-four (224) poles to a white eak on a power was given the Gevernor to excuse others at his discretion. I found that by refusing to exercise this discretion and by executing the law strictly, I would seriously interfere with the most vital industrial pursuits of the comwith the various courses of the river to the begin-extensing by estimation one hundred and seventy tention was only to give me the power to grant exemptions a a res. Als n another That'l' containing two and in particular cases of necessity or great hardship, and not a (4) acres, as joining the land of Harris Lycor, with to excuse whole classes of the community. I therefore reto excess whole classes of the community. I therefore respecifully recommend that the list of exemptions be ar-tented to such classes as may appear to you to be indespen-

> permit the guard for home defence to be used for the pur-nose of arresting deserters from the army and aiding in the ex cusion of the conscript law; and one of our Judges has decided that the Executive has not the power to use them for this purpose. I wou'd therefore recommend that the act organizm. the Guard be amended so as to invest the Governor with the same power over this recent organizaion as was given him over the militia, so that there may be no doubt as to the rightful powers of the Executive. In this connection I beg leave to remark that I am fre mently embarrassed by cases of apparent conflict between the Execute and Judicial Departments of the State, from which nothing less than an authoritative decision of the Surreme Court can relieve me. As that body sits but once a year—time being now often of the greatest moment—it happens that many important questions, principally con-cerning the liability of parties to render military service, remain long undecided, the public service, in coasequence. suffers, & the Executive is at a loss to know what is his daty and the law. I recommend, therefore, that in such spacial cases the Governor and Council, or the Chief Justice, upon the request of the Governor, be authorized to convene the

> questions, and to give uniformity to the decisions of the I also recommend, gentle nen, most earnestly the restotation of the spring term of the Superior Courts. After careful observation for the past twelve months I am couvinced that the good of society positively demands thisthat the abolition of this term has been productive of evil d that greater evil still will result if it is not restored When incressing crime and a growing disregard of law are ife; and at a time when the virtuous and the wise are everywhere learful that lew and order are in danger of overthrow, that we should remove the law further from the people sounds strangely. This should not be. But to rectore the courts will involve the necessity of increasing the salary of the Judges. It is notoriously so inadequate now that I presume no one can object to its lacrease. This may be effected by taxing suiters, &c , without increasing

Supreme Court, in extra session, in order to obtain from

our highest efficial tribunal, a speedy solution of doubtful

erceptibly the burdens of the people.
Your attention is also invited to so much of the legislation of Congress as provides for the disposal by sequesus tool, &c., of real estate in North Carolina. Very serious doubts are widely entertained as to the power of C ngress to dispose of lands lying within the limits of this State. It to-day the Massage of Governor Vance to need not be denied that the power to declare war confers upon the Confederate Government the right of declaring lards held by alien enemies to be vacant. It is thought, however, that upon such vacancy the right of the State, home guard, as was given him over rection in which land lying within North Carolina shall go and Wm. H. Bayne, were appointed Secretaries. power be given to convene the tions as to the person in whom is vested the ultimate right urt in extra ression for the decision of doubtful to the soil are of vital importance in every goeisty. It is assaultly arising; also that the Epring terms of colorest between the States and the Confederate Figure 1. federate States will turn upon this point, and that the substruction of the relations of the two governments are to be greatly affected by its decision. Whilst I do not supmies vicant, but doubts its power to control the set on toot by which it shall reach an early solution. It is

estion involved may meet an early solution.

Common Schools, again comes forward, through the Literary Board, with an important recommendation—for the stabilishment of a system of graded schools, one or more frayed from the Literary Fund, the other by the county. by the Literary Board and sent in to the Committee on Elucation. The idea meets my hearty approbation, and poor, whose supporters and protectors are in in urging it upon your (avorable notice, I hope you will be adjusted in the attention of the Legislature.—
fact a favorable time to act in this matter. It is exceedingly important to make every possible arrangement for ingly important to make every possible arrangement for he future support and comfort of our mutilated and disathe flar and bacen as hereto'ore. The earnings of the bled soldiers and their children. By qualifying them for teachers—which cannot be done in schools of no higher grade than our Common Schools—many can be provided for. In the great plenteousness of meney, the counties and dividuals will now give liberally for such a noble object. Lastly, it is not immodest for us to claim that North Carolina occupies a high position among her sisters in regard to public education; and by exerting ourselves now, that position may be so improved and raised as to enable our educated men and industrious publishers to exercise no little influence in the formation, in happier times, of couthern sentiment—a means of power at once enduring and glorious. By the judicious management of the Fand, in consequence of the greally increased value of its securities, the Board hope so to add to it, that no decrease n the semi annual distributions shall occur. bome action is also required on your part to protect the

Fund against the course now pursued by the holders of drafts upon it in the various counties, in relusing to present them for payment-the intention, of course, being to de mand a different currency from that which the Treasurer of the war —the crisis which is incident to now receives and pays out. The duties and responsibilities.

The moisy are silent, the faint of heart be- of the Treasurer of the Fund should also be more fully

defined and set forth with greater particularity.

The very important subject of feeding the poor, whose supporters and protectors are in the army, again demands our attention. The results of the past year's operations are most encouraging, and should serve to give our people confidence in the resources of their State. Great anxiety was felt last fall, as you know, on the subject of food; and tears were entertained that suffering, if not actual starva-tion, would be witnessed in many quarters. Under the authority conferred upon me by your bedy, I purchased and stored away about 50,000 bushels of corn, 250 000 lbs. and stored away about 30,000 busness of corn, 250 000 lbs. of bacon, a quantity of rice, &c., which I expected would go but little way in supplying the general wants. When the scason closed and the new crop came in, however, to my surprise and gratification, I found that Major Hogg. Commissary of Eubsistence, had only issued to the County Commissioners about one-third of the bacon, less than one-half of the corn, and but very little of the rice. He reports still on hand some 70,000 lbs. of bacon, having fed a number of neg oes engaged on the public works and sold to the army 100,000 lbs. with 20,000 bushels of corn. 1 have reason to believe that from various causes, the crops his year have not been as abundant as u ual, and that th public will be called on to do more than last season. But till I see no cause for alarm, and my last year's experience has encouraged me to believe that all can be fed from our as encouraged he to believe that and earlier own resources, by proper prudence and economy. I respectfully recommend a liberal appropriation among the several countries, according to population, for this purpose that had been anticipated for some time:

to buy and store away corn, flour and bacon, as heretodriven back gives the thing another as-driven back gives the thing another as-fore.

The esturgs of the Steamer "Advance," which has been employed in running the blockade, may be applied to this purpose, as they cannot be made to meet our debt abroad. They will be amply sufficient, without taxing the people a dollar. The method of distributing these articles of food, the duties of the sub-agents and the proper recipients should be more definitely set forth; and provision should be made for these families of soldiers who, accordcarly simultaneous with the resumption ing to present arrangement, forfeit their claim to assistance

by removing from one county to another, which is frequentbeports are submitted herewith of the operations of the Trum Northern Virginia to the Rio Grande. We have Ordnance, Subsistence and Quartermaster Departments, which I trust you will find satisfactory. The enterprise of running the blockade and importing army supplies from abroad, has proven a complete success. You will see from the report that large quantities of clothing, leather and shoes, lubricating oils, factory findings, sheet iron and tin, shoes, lubricating oils, factory findings, sheet iron and tin, arms and ammunition, medicines, dye atoffs, blankets, cotton-bagging and rope, spirits, coffee, &c., have been safely brought in, besides considerable freight for the Concederation.

A Yankee Publication.

A Yankee Publication.

We have been for the concederation of the State, less the amount of expenses of the treeds of the State, less the amount of expenses of the treeds of what is was for the previous continued documents published in New York.

We have been for the concederation and tin, arms and ammunition, medicines, dye atoffs, blankets, cotton-bagging and rope, spirits, coffee, &c., have been safely brought in, besides considerable freight for the Concederation of the second of operating has been about 46.25 per sent, of the gross earnings. This per centum of cost to operate the state, less the amount of expenses of the year, still talls short of what is deemed an average cost of year, still talls short of what is deemed an average cost of the year. see electioncering documents published in New York our home markets, I think I can safely say that the North

the pacely an abolition affair, the St. Berjamin referred to be an elast word, proprieture of the New York News, and a semi-blasphemous assumption of Seriplural phraseology it amounts to a ribal attack to be made to scure for the people of the South and the peace men of the such as the people of the South and the peace men of the such as the semi-blasphemous as the such as the semi-blasphemous as the such as the semi-blasphemous as the such as th object. Certainly there is no branch of farming industry \$1,745,082 41. How this amount has been disposed of, the of greater importance now, nor one to which a more bene-

culture, and could we once get it started under such aus-pices as are now presented, it would grow into an impor-

hands, and to earnestly ask its continuance. Surely no Executive can blast of more zealess and warmer co-operation

enced from your body. I stall need your sustaining arm still more in the future tusion and on husiasm which filled our armis and exhiandated our people, having long since passed away, the winwith one accord to sustain the nation's hope, and to show that we are worthy of independence, by being willing to pay for it the price which every people has had to pay since Lib rty was known among the sons of men—suffer-

of a co-ordinate branch of government than I have experi-

tion. The lion which has couched in their path to Scuthern conquest for near time years, is still there, and though driven back a little, he has grown more watchin and will fight more fiercely as he approaches his lair. We know at last precisely what we would get by submission, and therein has our enemy done us good service—Abolition of slavery, confiscation of property and territorial vasalage! These are the terms to will us back. Now when our brothers bleed and mothers and little once cry for bread, we can noint than head to the formula of the course of the current fiscal year.

This sum has been interest at the close of that year was \$65,000.—

Adapting the close of that year was \$65,000.—

Construction account has been charged with the sum of \$24,772.94, the chief item in which is cloud, the vouchs fed guidon of Jehovah, went ever be fore the hungering multitude, leading away, with appa-

in the W. & M. R. R. Co.

Executive Chamber, November 23, 1863.

ompiete national independence.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Nov. 25, 1863. The Stockholders of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail oud Company, at their Sixteenth Anonal Meeting, assemblec is the Court House this day, at 11 o'clock, A. M. ch classes as may appear to the Legislature to be indis-such grant having occurred.' Very high authorities consid-such grant having occurred.' Very high authorities consid-such grant having occurred.' Very high authorities consid-will min.g.'on, was called to the Chair, and Wm. A. Walker Wilmin.g.'on, was called to the Chair, and Wm. A. Walker Wilmin.g.'on, occupied by the Government, to the exand Wm. H. Bayne, were appointed Secretaries.
On motion, the Secretaries, with Mr. Wm. Rogers, were Whether this is a wise policy is yet to be tested, if past ex-

Z. B. VANCE.

constituted a Committee to examine and verify proxies, perience has not already done so. The future, perhaps and report the number of shares of stock represented. The Committee reported that there was a majbrity of stock represented; whereupon, the Chairman declared the meeting duly organized, and ready for the transaction of The usual reading of the reports of officers was dispensed

On motion, the reperts of the officers were received and adopted.

At 2 o'clock, P. M.

At 2 o'clock the meeting re-assembled.
On motion of Thomas Evans, Esq.,

Resolved, That the saleries of the President, Treasurer and Secretary of this Company, be increased one handred per cent each upon their respective salaries of last year; to take effect from the commencement of the present fiscal

On motion of S. D. Wallace, Eq., WHERKAS, During the past year the cost of all the neces-saries of life have been greatly enhanced, and therefore, the salaries paid to the officers of this Company have been insufficient. Therefore,

Resolved, That in addition to the salaries paid the President, Secretary and Tressurer the past year, a sum equal in amount to the sums so received be paid them. And that the Directors be requested to make a liberal compensation exigences.

On motion of Wm. A. Wright, Esq., Resolved, And it is so ordered, as one of the bye-laws of this corporation, that no person other than a stock solder in this corporation shall be competent to act as the proxy of another stockholder at any general or special meeting of the stockholders of this corporation. On motion of the Rev. Jno. M. Timmons, it was Resolved, To proceed forthwith into an election for President for the ensuing year, and the Secretaries were ap-

to other officers and agents for the past year.

The meeting then preceded to ballot for Precident, ker, Esq.
On motion, the Stockholders then proceeded to ballot

pointed a Committee to manage the election and count the

for ten Directors, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: Joo. Dawson, Juo. A. Tayl r. N. N. Nixen, G. G. Parsley, Richard Bradley, Henry Nutt, Jno. B. Moore, Geo. J. W. McCall, J. Eli Gregg and M. P. Mayes On motion of G. G. Parsley, Esq., Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting, that the

additional pay of all officers and employees of the Road f r the ensuing year shall be in proportion to the increased salaries of other officers as fixed by this meeting, and that the President and Directors of this Company from time to time should regulate the same, so as nearly as possible to provide for their necessities in proportion to their services.

On motion of S. D. Wallace, Erq , Lev. Jno. M. Tm mons, Geo. R. French and Wm. R. Utley, Esqs., were appointed a Committee to audit the accounts for the ensuing On motion of S. D. Wallace, Esq.,

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of this Company be held in the town of Winnington, N. C., on the first Wednesday after the fourth Monday in November, 1864.

On motion, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Chairman and Secretaries. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

. JNO. McRAE, Chairman. WM. A. WALKER, Secretaries.

PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS' REPORT.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, W. & M. R. R. Co., Wilmington, Nov., 25th, 1563.

To the Stockholders : The President and Directors submit for your considera-

tion the Sixteenth Annual Report upon the affairs of the Company for the fiscal year ending on the 30th September Accompanying this Report will be found the usual Ab-

stracts of Receipts and Expenditures, as also the Tabular Statements setting forth the business of the Road in detail, its character, amount, and the points to and from which it has been done.
For information respecting Boodway, Machinery, Waterstations, Warehouses, and what pertains to transportation,

you are respectfully referred to the Report of the Superintendent. The Abstract of Receipts will show the earnings of the Road for the year to have been as follows, from their re-

\$1 128 565 30 The Expenditures have been \$521,963 63—leaving a nett

The nettreceipts show an earning upon the entire cost of the Road of 23.33 per cent. Upon the Capital Stock of 52.

90 per cent. But perhaps, to exhibit more truly what has been the business of the Company in this respect, it would be proper to deduct from the nett earnings the amount of interest which has fallen due for the year, and the balance would show the per centum of profit upon the whole investment. This done, it would be 20 59 per cent. And

various items in his statement of the annual expenditure will show. Among these will be found one for the sum of one hundred thousand dollars invested by the Board in the stock of a Steamship Company. The object of the Company was to rue the Steamer through the blockade with a prices as and now presented, it would grow into an important element of wealth and national strength.

I am unable at present to furnish yeu with a statement of our indebtednes, purchases, &c., in Europe, not having received as yet the necessary information from a Committee of the Legislature of Virginia in relation to the currency.—

pany was to run the Steamer through the blockade with a view to the importation on freight of those articles most owing to the conscript act taking a way certain me envisor of the importation on freight of those articles most owing to the conscript. The work, however is progressioned by our people, and particularly by our manufacturing and railroad interest. For it was stipulated at the turing and railroad i

I have to thank you, gentlemen, for the cordial and con-fiding support which I have heretofore received at your some effort to remedy the evis arising from these causes. During the year there has been an investment made on Company's account of some ninet, thousand dollars in cotton. This cotton is stored in sheds, erected for the pur-pose, adjacent to the line of the Road. It is covered by in-I stall need your sustaining arm still more in the future surance. A portion of it has been shipped abroad, and the most dangerous crisis of the war is spon us—the crisis these shipments will be continued as opportunity offers. which is incident to all revolutions, and which is most did ult for public efficient to surmount. The novelty, con-

no aloge fan of want and privation and suffering begins to separate the particles. The noisy are silent, the faint of heart begin to despair, and the disloyal, though few, to grow bold in the presence of national ills. The restless and the discontented strive of course to imbue all others with their own gloomy foreboding. The great mass, that he continues hopeful and earn st. Let us all labor the markst since they were set aside for this purpose. the market since they were set aside for this purpose. The exhibit shows a large amoust to be due from the Gov erument. This is as it stood at the close of the fiscal year.

pay for it the price which every people has had to pay since Lib rty was known among the sons of men—suffering and sacrytice. The hope, which animated many of our people, that our enemy was coming to the sober second throught, and that many of them were favorable to pacific overtures, has been dashed to the ground, and the originators of that hope at the North are trampled under the feet of reckless and bloodthirsty majorities. So far from treating with us on the basis of what (consisting of two lots) lying contiguous to the Deport and willing the close of the fiscal year. Since that time two payments have been made, one for \$237.094 01, and another for \$174,761 83, these together making very nearly a full settlement of our accounts with the Government up to the last Oct last.

There has been charged to construction account the sum of \$14,772 94. Of this, however, the greater portion has been devoted to the purchase of real estate, burget the two payments have been made, one for \$237.094 01, and another for \$174,761 83, these together making very nearly a full settlement of our accounts with the Government to the last Oct last.

There has been charged to construction account the sum of \$14,772 94. Of this, however, the greater portion has been devoted to the purchase of real estate, burget. our independence, or even of reconstruction, the arrogant people of the North are tauntingly proclaming on the hus space at that point and has proved a valuable purchase for the Company. The remainder has been appropriated to of—till the fast rebei has had down his arms! An insulted and outraged people will yet make them regret this haughty

when our brothers bleed and mothers and little once cry braced in the accounts of the current fiscal year.

The business done by the Road has been largely in exfor bread, we can point them back to the brick kilos of Eg. pt—thanks to Mr. Saward !—plainly is view, and show them the beautiful clusters of Eschol, with grow in ble that of the year 1861, and approximating to double that the land of independence, whither we go to possess them. Of the year 1862; and it would have been greater than And we can remind them too, how the pillar of fire and the fore the last, causing an almost entire cessation in our through passenger business and confining our freighting rent crueity, from the fuliness of servitude. With such traffic to the narrowest limits, thereby greatly reducing re a prospect before them, our people will, as heretefore, come firmly up to the full measure of their duty, if their trust-d servants do not fail them. They will not crucify But the prospect for a still enlarged business for the ensualresh their own sons, slain in their behalf, or put their galling year is fisttering. With the additional rolling stock lant scades to open shame, by stopping short of full and which we have secured, we trust that without some unfore-

seen occurrence preventing, we shall be able to add considerably to the aggregate of this year.

The Euperintendent in his Report has called our attention to the necessity of the Road for iron rails to be late Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of Stockholders down for renewal of track. As he has very justly re mark ed, it will be necessary that the Government should turnish us its aid to obtain these. The only two rolling miles in the Scu h, where these rails could be procured, have been a much engrased to manufacturing for the Government it various wants that the rail roads have been entirely dewill bring forth a clearer demonstration. All will agree that the rail roads are absolutely essential to the country. It will be for those who rule, to say whether their interest whill be charised, and they be preferred to some other in-terests, and preserved, or whether they are to be disre-garded and held only as scoondary and lett to the chances of accident for their preservation. And besides, it will be necessary that the Government should aid us in another respect. We have suffered very much indeed for the past twelve months in the want of men to do the actually necessary repairs upon the rolling stock of the roads. The impulse for volunteeing, which seized nearly every one at the opening of the war, deprived us of many whose serwices were extremely valuable to us, and of the remainder many were brought within the requirements of the Con script Act. This spirit to serve the country in its time of need was certainly a most laudable one; but what we desire to say is, and in which we think the whole country will concur, that in order to preserve its communication the reads must be sustained, and to do this, it will be nece-sary that a more liberal policy thall be pursued in the future in according to them ample facilities for procuring the me-chanics necessary for doing their work. We are pleased a see that a livelier interest is manifested of late in revaid o this subject, which we trust may result in affording to

them that aid so imperatively demanded by their present THOS. D. WALKER,

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT. OFFICE GEN'L SUPERINTENDENT, W. & M. B. R. WILMINGTON, N. C., Oct. 1, 1863.

THOS. D. WALKER, President.

I herewith respectfully submit to you my first Annual Report of the operations of this Company, for the fixed year closing September 30th, 1863:
Accompanying the same will be found the usual tabular statements, showing in detail the most important facts onnected with its operations.

The total receipts of the Road are made up as follows:

Receipts from Through Travel..... \$149.6.0 55 he Expenditures have been 521 953 53 Leaving as nett earnings 666 601 77 Against nett earnings of previous year. 425,551 67

Fhowing an increase on nett receipts of \$180,759 .0 The number of Through Passergers carried during the ear was 110,411, being an increase of 57,052 over the aumber carried the previous year. The number of Way Pas-sangers carried for the same puriod has been 71,942, being an increase of 6,837 over the number earlied the previous

An examination of the receipts and expenditures indicates that the Road has been operated at a cost of about 424 per cent. of the gross recorpts. This is exclusive of the cost of two new engines. If these are included the result would slow about 462 per cent. Of the gross receipts. For further details and particulars, reference is respectsfully made to the tabular statements accompanying this

port. In the Roadway Department I am plessed to repart that notwithst-noing the great difficulty of obtaining cross ties, bridge and trestle timber, and other necessary material, as well also of labor, the Rosdway is in very good condi-in. The track is in good order. There has seen considerable renewal of timber in the track, tridges and treatles, and it is designed during this present fiscal year to do and it is designed during this present fiscal year to do much more. Large contracts have been made for these much more. Large contracts have been made for these was a sittle box containing to ever complained of. First was a sittle box containing to ever complained of. First was a sittle box containing to ever complained of. First was a sittle box containing to crest of the mountain. The assault was continued by phuric acid, in tubes about six nothes in length, by one third of an inch in diameter, and by it a box market in first was captured. Stevenson's division occupied the ever complained of. First was a sittle box containing to crest of the mountain. The assault was continued by phuric acid, in tubes about six nothes in length, by one third of an inch in diameter, and by it a box market in from Lookout Mountain to Mission Ridge. Seven regions to according to directions." Taking one of the bottler, and preparing to according to directions. I pitched it at semething hard.

The attention of it was captured. Stevenson's division occupied the crest of the mountain. The assault was continued by moonlight until midnight, the enemy soffered severely, and our gradually retiring at daylight. Yesterday our effort to moonlight until midnight, the enemy soffered severely, and our gradually retiring at daylight. Yesterday our effort meaning to the condition of the mountain. The assault was continued to moonlight until midnight, the enemy soffered severely, and our gradually retiring at daylight. Yesterday our effort meaning to the condition of the mountain. The assault was continued to moonlight until midnight, the enemy suffered severely, and therefore the mountain of the mountain. The assault was continued to moonlight until midnight, the enemy suffered severely, and therefore the mountain of the mountain of the mountain. The assault was continued to moonlight until midnight, the enemy suffered severely, and our gradually retiring at daylight. Yesterday our service of which was a card of the mountain of the mountain of more critical signation than most roads on the main line o business, our condition is by no means such as I would de-

It will be necessary, if possible, to obtain at least ten miles of new iron. To secure new rails the Government will have to come to our aid. This it is possible it will co, Way Travel, 144,493 79

Way Travel, 144,493 79

Freight and minor sources, 503,792 51

Mails, 30,593 45

Mails, 503,792 51

Mai fully adopted, the effect will be beneficial, not only to this road, but to others. It affords me much gratification to add in this connection that the Railroad Companies are largely indebted to the energy and perseverance of Major F. W. SIMS, Chief of the Ratiroad Bureau, at Richmond,

F. W. Sins, Chief of the Railroad Bureau, at Richmold, for this very wise and highly necessary policy.

It is designed, also, to remedy this trouble to a certain extent during the present fiscal year by renewing the ends of rails requiring it. This can be done in our own shops, and at a comparatively small cost, and 1 am in thoses the iron can be kent in fair condition by the additional properties. hopes the iron can be kept in fair condition by the adop-

nopes the fron can be keps in last condition by the stops ton of the above two courses.

Owing to the increased business offering the foad, the wells and pumps at the Stations have been found insufficient. New wooden pumps are now being put in on the entire line, and it is proposed to further improve our water and Wood Stations. Contracts have also been redefered by the proposed to further improve our water and Wood Stations. water tanks have also been put up at Myrtie Branch and

near Pee Dee. Finding our engines and men suffering for want o per protection from the weather while in the R und House, contracts were made to erect a wooden reof over it. There has been a me unavoidable delay in the work,

This imports it orbject, upon which so greatly depends the rebould sail, the benefit of that stipulation being also extend. The Relling Stock has failed us very much during the This imports it embject, upon which so greatly depends the successful presecution of the war for our independence, I commend to your wisest deliberations. Although the remarked presecution lies with the Confederate Congress to an independence of the states in aid of the efforts of Congress to congress by the States in aid of the efforts of Congress to congress will be fully a suggest any remedy for redundant particles may inability to suggest any remedy for redundant particles may inability to suggest any remedy for redundant particles may inability to suggest any remedy for redundant particles may inability to suggest any remedy for redundant particles may inability to suggest any remedy for redundant particles may inability to suggest any remedy for redundant particles may inability to suggest any remedy for redundant particles may inability to suggest any remedy for redundant particles and by the exhibition of the most rich good faith in regard to their redemption. With nations as individuals, the insurance of the following the match also modes to the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and the other for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and the other for the sum of twenty thousand dollars, and the other for the sum of twenty thousand for transportation, both on Government tention of the Board the necessity of a the sum of twenty thousand for transportation, both on Government tention of the Board the necessity of a the sum of twenty thousand for transportation, both on Government tention of the Board the necessity of a the sum of the sum of twenty thousand for transportation, both on Government tention of the Board the necessity of a the sum of the sum of twenty thousand for transportation, both on Government tention of the Board the necessity of a the sum of the sum of twenty thousand for transportation, both on Government to the sum of the sum of twenty thousand for transportation, both on Government to do other suck which acts and ment of the match as the sum of the intercent of the sum of the sum of the s art, making and private account, being unable to purchase, I respried to the plan of renting engines and cars. There has been added to our stock by this means nine locomotives and seventy-five cars. This cutfit will enable us not only to increase the general business of the Road, but give us an epportunity to repair thoroughly some of those belonging to the Company. The contracts made for these new en gines and cars are not only favorable to the Company a to price and time, but will enable us to extend much greater facilities to these needing transportation. Owing to the deterioration of our engines and cars, I

the Machine Shop and Carpenter Shop. These tools are not only useful now, but well be after the war. The freight cars have been most of them thoroughly, overhauled and re-painted. There has been added to our stock of passenger cars three new second class cars, and several of the coaches have been thoroughly repaired and re-

The business done on the Road during the last year has been very heavy, and notwitstanding the large number of trains run, both regular and irregular, we have been singularly exempted from loss to life and limb. I have to re cord but one accident of a serious nature. I mention this in commendation of the skill and julgment of those run

In December last a Convention of Rail Road officers in mail trains on the live from Richmond to Montgomery .-The schedule, from want of concert of action, tell through. In January, believing it to be a matter of the very first importance to run at slow rates of speed, steps were taken of the enemy. The number of shots fired on Wednesday to effect this very desirable object, sinch difficulty was night on Sumter was two hundred and forty-three, of which experienced, but on February 22d our schedule was length ened, and the effects in saving the Rolling Stock and Road

meed of thanks is due them.

hanks is due them.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY M. DRANE, Gen'l Superintendent.

Dash Down the Cup.

Dash down the cup !-drick not again !-Its very touch is degradation! Quick, dash it down! Oh, do not drain Its liquid draught of deep dampation. Break through its toils while yet you may-Rouse from the warmth of its embracing : Heed not its syren call-away Each little dram a grave is tracing.

Drink not again !- be wise, be free! Seize on a noble resolution : Rum's leprous arms encircle thee Yield not again to its poliution. Drown not the still voice of the soul-Each draught a seed of woe is planting

Drink not, though beauty pledge the bowl, There's death beneath its light enchanting. Shake off the curse with manly might -Turn not your brightest days to night-Oh; follow not this fatal error. Crush not a pure and noble mind,

Make not degraded taste a merit! Wake from your dream! Oh be not blind To God's bright gifts you inherit. Shake off the bonds which bind you down To cold relentless, heartless fashion; Eunder the accursed ties you own-Sink not a slave to damning passion Rise from your burning bed of shame, Yield not again to the foul demon;

Stop not, nor pause—go forth—reclaim Be thou a man—a god like freeman!

Etate of Affairs in Knoxville. A letter in the Atlanta (Ga.) Register gives some particulars about the state of affairs in Knoxville, which are particularly interesting just now:

The Knoxville Lincolnites have no confidence in the ability of the Feds to hold the place, and are making to themselves "friends of the mammon of unrighteous ness," by kind and courteous treatment of the Southern families remaining in the city-a course of conduct which contrasts strangely with their savage demeanor upon the selvent of their friends. The acts of such is advancing his pickets in front and towards Madison men as those who set on the infamous Bill Douglass to Court House. Some movement is on hand with the Yancause the imprisonment of his own father-in-law, will kee army. be remembered by our boys, and a day of reckoning will yet surely come.

The negroes whom the Yankees have entired or force ed from their comfortable homes and taken to Knoxville are reported to be in a starving condition. The women and children, being wholly abandoned, are wan-erential adoration at the "old flag," as they did on the day when Andy Knott bid the ladies to salute their country's rag, the day when Trigg was non est, and when Fleming was vamoosed, and the old flag came down with a ran, and was safely stowed away in Barry & McDaniel's cake shop.

California is being rapidly depleted of her popula-California is being rapidly depleted of her population. The principal cause is the discovery of richiess suits are spoken of. of silver and gold outside the limits of the State. The Nevada Standard says:

There has been for the past two years a perfect exodus to Nevada Territory from all parts of California. Probably not less than 30,000 people are now residents

ed thousands to that locality.

GENERAL BEAUREGARD'S GREEK FIRE. The following is an extract from a private letter to a gentleman of New York, dated October 19, 1863: I opened one of the unexploded magazines, and dog out a lot of as "villatious compounds" as Mr. desures and ever complained of. First was a little box containing su

The experiment was perietry states and hard for tea minutes. The bottles evidently contained camphene, gun-powder and chlorate of potash. To day I found another of their "fire bags," which consists of a fine an holding about a quart, in the centre of which is surjet ded a smiler c.n. The inner can contains powder, and the space around it is held with cotton and luminessing. A time loss community filed with cotton and turpentine. A time lass communicatts from the outsile with the inner case. Being a little suspicious of the fuse, i first emptied the flill by means of all the material, men and workshops in cessary to curex as mail opening at the top, and commenced my investigate astence, there is a disposition manifested to aid these and other roads in these particulars. Should this poncy be through this I served the effect will be beneficial, not only to this. neck. Finding that the fire left plenty of mag.a for dodging, I brought one out and got up some filewith at rebeil expense. It exploded, throwing the cotion four or five

> see how Mr. Beauregard can complain of "Greek fire" af Mean souls, like mean pictures, are often found in good looking frames.

> yards around, and covering the ground with thre. I don't

'Why is a bow-legged man like a holiday down South? Because you see the knee grows out! (ne Bragg's despatch of yes erdig. groes out.) Prome a tembestone, in a recircle and shady cook, about some twenty-five miles from the ever methorable battle

a most extraordinary person: He was slew At Waterico: The Eu.et Went in his Gullet,

And came out at the back of his neck!"

' Hare lies the bones of Al. x and r Macphe. son. He was

MARKIND

in this town, on the 26th inst., by David S. Fanders, Esq. Mr. RECSEN EVERITT, to Muse HANNAU HIDDLS. · DIED.

In Sampson county, o. Monday, the 5th of Oct., 1863, of Diptheria, MARY JANE, daughter of Malcomb and Mary E. W. Carroll, aged six years, six months and one day.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING. 1 square, of 10 lines or less, for each and every in-

Special Notices will be charged \$8 per square for each

and every insertion. All Oblivaries and private publications of every charac-

ter, are charged as advertisements. No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association. Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Theasen, in the Clerk's Office of the Dis-trict Court of the Confederate States for the Morthern District of Georgia.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

RALEIGH, Nov. 25, 1863. In the Legislature to-day the Governor's message was referred to the appropriate committee. No business of importance transacted, the Committee not having reported.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHABLESTON, Nov. 25th, 1863.

The enemy's firing to-day has been slow. Simkins has kept up a steady fire on the Yankee working squads at Wagner and Gregg. Gregg fired one rifle shot at Castle

Pinckney. The enemy on Morris island appear to be preparing for some forward movement. FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, MOV. 26, 1863. The enemy's fire on Sumter has almost entirely ceased.

Only 21 shots were fired on Wednesday, of which six miss-

ed. No casualties. FROM CHARLESTON, CHARLESTON, Nov. 26, 1863. The firing to-day was principally mortar shelling between Augusta made arrangements for reducing the speed of the the enemy's batteries and our own. Forts Moultrie and Johnson and battery Simpkins on our side were engaged, and a mortar battery, with Gregg and Wagner on the part

eighty-six missed. Very little firing on Sumter to-day. No

casualties. No further firing on the city. FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Nov. 27, 1863. The Yankees kept up heavy mortar shelling on Sumter last night, continuing so this morning. Nothing else new.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. BRAGG. BICHMOND, VA., Nov. 25th, 1863.

The following cflicial dispatch was received at the War Department to-night: CHICKAMAUGA, Nov. 25th, 1863. Gen. S. Cooper, A. & I. Gen'l:-After several unsuccessful assaults on our lines to-day

the enemy carried the left centre about 4 o'clock. The

whole left soon gave way in considerable disorder. The

(Signed)

right maintained its ground, repelling every attack. I am withdrawing all to this point.

BRAXTON BRAGG.

FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, Nov. 25, 1863. A French Steamer came up James river yesterday as far as Hcg island, a few miles above Jamestown, and anchored off that place. The object of her visit has not been ascertained. Members of Congress are beginning to arrive.

Hon. H. S. Foote, of Tenn., is here.

FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, Nov. 26, 1863. The object of the visit of the French steamer to James river has not yet been ascertained, but it is generally supposed to have some connection with the removal of the

Both the Confederate and Lincoln governments agreed some time since to the removal of this tobacco, but before the arrangements were perfected, the latter withdrew their assent. Reports to-day state that the steamer has arrived at City Point. The French consul and two or three Confederate officers proceeded down the river to have an interview with the

French tobacco stored in this city.

officers of the steamer.
Childrey & Jones' tobacco factory on Main street was damaged by fire to day. The loss is material, and is estimated at \$75,000. A portion of the citizens' ambulance corps received orders on yesterday to proceed to Marietta, Ga., but the order was countermanded by the Surgeon General, in consequence

of a movement by Meade. Hon. Wm. C. Rives is here.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. ORANGE C. H., Nov. 25. Ten prisoners, captured by Mosby near Bealton on Saturday, arrived here to day. At nearly the same time ne captured twenty mules and three wagons heavily laden, which, with their contents, were brought off. The enemy

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA. ORANGE, C. H., Va., Nov. 26, 1863. A Confederate scouting party, under Lieut. Duncan, of the 6th Virginia cavalry, engaged the Yankees, cutting off a party of 16 men at Graefienburg, Culpeper county, on yesterday, and captured 12, who have been brought here. dering about, begging from house to house to obtain a Nearly all the enemy's force have been transferred from mouthful of bread, to the annoyance of the citizens Fauquier to Culpeper. There was firing for two hours at mouthful of bread, to the annoyance of the citizens and to the great disgust of the old negroes of the city.

The display of Yankee bunting is one of the most noticeable features of the place. The Stars and Stripes

> SENATOR FROM GEORGIA. MILLEDS EVILLE, GEO., Nov. 25th, 1863. On the third ballot to-day, H. V. Johnson was re-elected Con ederate States Senator. The vote stood Johnson 115, Toombs 51, Gartrell 15, scattering 11.

FROM ATLANTA. ATLANTA, 20v. 25, 1863. The trains from Chickamauga are not yet in, being delayed by the numerous up trains. Private telegrams state that

FROM BRAGG'S ARMY.

ATLANTA, GEO., Nov. 26th, 1863. The news from our army is conflicting. It is believed that our troops are still falling back. No train has arrived of this Territory, who came here from Calliornia. The since morning. Every preparation has been made in the discovery of rich mines in Idaho Territory, has attract- hospitals to receive our wounded, but none has yet

come. The Intelligencer's correspondent has returned from the front and furnishes the following : The enemy, after a desperate and bloody struggle, gaired Craven's House on the Northern slope of Lookout. Wathali's brigade suffered severely, holding two divisions in check, and a large portion of it was captured. Stevenson's division occupied the manga on the night of the 24 h, burning 22 wagons, and then proceeded on the Georgia and East Tennessee Road. The third day of the battle commenced yes erday morning on our left and centre. After several assaults, our lines gave way, failing back in some confusion. On our right sherman was repulsed four times with great slaughter and driven day was teritole and desperate, and probably the heaviest during the war. The enemy's loss was unusually great, and ours severe. It is reported that 500 of the enemy's cavalry have come through Iges Gap, 1% miles from Palton.— Our forces are taining back to Chickamanga.

ATLANTA. Nov. 26th, 1863. The trains from the front come full of Yankee prisoners. No wounded have been received yet. The Atlanta Relief Committee have commenced sending supplies and a-s sance to the front. The city is full of rumors, but nothing anthentic from the army has been received since Gen ral

FRO & TENNE SEE BURNSIDE REPORTED TO HAVE

EURBENDERED. BRISTOL, Tenn., Nov. 25th, 1863. Col. Withers made a dash on a band of guerillas in Jelnston county, and captured eighteen, who were furloughed. Unofficial advices from the front state that Burnside had surrendered with seven thousand prisoners to Longstreet.

> FROM BRISTOL, TENA. ER STOL, TENN , Nov. 26th, 1861.

Nothing reliable from Knexville, though rumors are numerous and conflicting. The wea her is clear and warm. BUGNING OF A FEDERAL TRANSPORT.

McBilk, Nov. 26th, 1961. New Orleans papers say that the Federal transport Teo teach on the Virginia Central. rously this week, and has been

lave been on their in L. L. Lakey and Long

yesterday, when was

. . . n doubt a settled

to we pronounded digment. No

of food after daylight To Gen. S. Cooper dis night, and live in the houses is or it was not people to do this winter for wood? The work and are demanding \$30 and is the Relief Association doing? y yet mar. I that plate of operation? Two

very desta-

FROM BRACG'S AUMY.

of the late battle on Lookout Mountain we have met with, and we give it a place in to-day's paper to the exclusion of other matter :

FRIDAY, 12 o'clock, M. We have conversed with a general officer just from the

Active work began on last Saturday with light skirmishing. The enemy shelled at intervals from their fortifications, and sent out a f w raiding parties, which were chroked at every point, except in one, where a brigade from the army it will be seen that Fitz Lee's gallant div-baggage train was captured. On Sunday the warmth of islon has sgain whit ped the Yankee captured. the encounter increased decidedly, and throughout Monday the firing from right to left became continuous, although but little execution was done. The great engageby the enemy upon our positions upon Lookout. They longing to Dr. T. B. CARR, in the Southern portion of the citizens, levy a tax for the amount, and at the same approached with resolution, estimated at forty thousand town. The damage done was triffing. strong, and charged us in our works, at the same time occupying the attention of our right wing, ranged at the foot of Missionary Ridge. Their onset was firm, but not im- the promotion, to the position of Major in the 3d N. C. petuous at first, but increased in volume and vigor as Regiment, of our young friend and taltented county man, the day advanced. Our troops, commanded by the William T. Ennerr, and we can but congratulate the ant General Hill's old corps), received the ter- his duties with credit to himself and honor to his Country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his Country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his Country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his Country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his Country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his Country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his Country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his Country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his Country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his Country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his country his duties with credit to himself and honor to his country his duties with credit to himself and honor had her hims rible code thrown against them with a courage animated as he has done heretefore as let Licut, and as Capt. of by the example of Walthal, Strahl, hiannigo, Bate, Stev- Company. The only strange thing is that his primotion cheon and others, leading divisions and brigades. It was not until late in the afternoon that the desperate assault of the enemy, multiplied by fresh numbers at every advance, created an effect upon our line. At four o'clock the " left remedied, and a retreat which could not be rallied. The al to make victory as little doubtful as possible the day. Luring the right the remnant of the left, minus body of men, it used to be thought, will consume in Ac. ratet of men's a portion of several commands, which fell captive because provisions than a small body. in Hanger's | positions along Missionary Ridgs, where the troops were

assed for the conflict of the coming day. Our works at the foot of Missionary Ridge extend along for that purpose. Where the concentrated army held an a line of two nailes in length. They are built of heavy timinterior line, this was supposed to be comperatively ch interiored a many control and concernits, morrised together with clay, easy, and it offered the great advantages of failing the Carolina, as and ab other feet high. Behind them the hill rises in a each detached portion with a superior force; and the a gentle s ope, but rough and uneven. In front the ground is justifing victory, at the same time it rend red it mu and level, but rosey and broken. It was against these less costly in blood. Incumerable instance were q fortifications, occupied by the remaining strength of the in the olden time, of successful operations of army, that the enemy-whose loss during the successfulex | scription. Thus, the great Frederick was threatened by accition egainst Lookeut on Theaday, was equal to the dis- three armies, invading his territories at the same time proportion of the combatants, being five to one-proceed- from three different directions. They were each some d on Wednesday morning to assail with the same ardor what surperior in numbers to his own, and it united and the came swoden columns of the day before. The at- would easily have overwhelmed him. But he held the tack was made before sucrise. Gen. Bardeo commanding central position, and failing upon first ore and then the or right, being hisse'f in the trenches, ready to receive other, succeed, d in defe ting them all. His operations

The fight was more desperate than the day preceding .-That fair vally, with its gentle fields, its pleasant groves, could do. The various operations of Napoleon around the local state of the depotent of the depot and its broad stream, was soon enveloped in the dense fog Mantau, where he held a central position on the Adige of exploding shells, winding wreaths of smoke and white and by means of it succeeded in destroying two armies, clouds from fort and earthworks. Charge after charge was made by the enemy and as boldly met by our men, now thought worthy of study. Indeed, in former time is thoroughly desperate by reason of the crisis closing around was thought a matter of such high moment to attack an them. Every onset was repused, and as the ranks were enemy in de ail that the most elaborate mance ivres mowed down, they were filled up again and sent forward were executed to separate his columns when united. with new velocity. The careage in front of our rude forti-Scallets was fearfu. Not less than five thousand dead faught for some purpose and with some object in view

to staurant to and then e into a clear, drosty moonlight night, brought lete or, at least, they are apparently not entertained by I find Tance- the bloody drama to an end, with the complete repulse of the leaders of the present day. We have nothing to say against the bear the tright, but not before he had We are constantly told that common sense has nothing in the office, "Ye rap dly improved his position upon Lookout, and preparto do with military affairs, and that nobody but profeshis quality. We ed to explade our line from batteries posted thereon. Our sit is informant left during Wednesday night, as the army with all be true—we do not pretend to dispute it. But we draw from the works, passing over the hill, and by the hope we may be allowed to say it looks very strange to norming reaching the eastern side, under cover of the an outside observer .- Rich. Dispatch. ers abid rugged peaks of Missionary Ridge. At the present writing we have no further intelligence as to the operations of He yesterday, except that there was no fighting. Such, in general terms, is a synopsis of the great strug-

dishis body. We gie for the possession of the disputed position in front. If the parties: signal valor could have availed, we had been saved the painful duty of recording a reverse at which the heart grows sick. The only comfort which rises out of the murth houses adjourn. ky gleom of defeat, is the fact that our loss in killed and tile lusiness will wounded is comparatively trifling to that of the enemy. a c basy and who has paid the price of a dreadful butchery for the advariage gained. The indications are that he is cut to it is spoken of to-day. pieces in such a manner as to forbid further aggressive a svenicate, whence we take it, that the campaign thus nicate to you the particulars of the affair. The authority be believed, for a moment, that to single out hairfly thetched, ends in this latitude for the present.

Cur die they come as mere numers, and we wisheld the is young, pretty and charming. Her photograph is deprived of \$7000 of them by such an arbitrary and - publication of them through motives of prudence. Many among the documents in court, confidential letters of unequal procure, would immediately consider what is dominate heartburnings may be saved by a refusal to be. the accused are also in the testimony. In order to prove lest worth 100 per cent. premium? That he who sold enemicin we gained here the reported casualities, which will be circulated at appears to be bal | during the coming few days. The duty of the press and n-when cur forces; the public at this moment, is to seek dilizently after truth, the kamings. Here but to be sure they have found it before it is given broadde a stand, but it applease to the country. Crimination and recrimination can tor's leadquarters bear be spared us by an honest zeal, but a temperate Divorce Court," but is a deep State s cret. The plain- waste in the investigation of this the most momentous Divorce Court," but is a deep State s cret. The plain- waste instead of the tall, and that this happy consumms.

THE Northern mail this morning brought us the Rich-

ca phase they had since criday hight, but some skirmishing yesterday. The eaching mode as attempt to surprise our pickets on the extensive was able to the Yankees have eight days' rations, commencing last to the unselve do Wednesday. Gen. Fix Lee drove the enemy's cavalry undertable rate. The fight on Friday was mostly with musketry—little or four inches short of nine feet high. It looks for all the no articlery being used on either side.

Mosby fell upon the rear of a Yankee wagen train near

Brancy Station, two hours before daylight on Friday morning, barnt thirty or forty wagons, and brought off 112 very this collard grew in Mr. Dorsett's garden in Macon, and see the standard of the Grange and Alexandria rail- and is a product from seed sown last spring. portion of his road, and it is the ught they will go to Fredericksburg if whipped.
The likelypond committee for wounded arrived at Gorthe contrary we are done vale to day. The two armies are confronting each whell to ranke an other is here o battle, and it is thought a general fight can-

and we yet hope het long be postponed.

Figure nant General Ewell returned to the army in improved heal b. Gen J. M. Jones, wounded on Friday, telegraph, rela-The army is in the best spirits. Weather cloudy and in her voyage, a section or portion of the ship he self

> fairs in Northern Virginia : The brilliant capture of the ordnance train of Meade's

Fift I Army Corps so near the scene of the late conflict by competent judges of the success of the system it bewith Booker, shows that Meade is in heavy force on this ing generally considered that, however an dicable to s ic of the dap dan. The position of affairs, therefore, indicates a grave collision between the two confronting ribles. Of the movements and rumors of movements of in e might apper to be an innocent regulation, it might cally be very imprudent to communicate. ant ourselves, and our readers will approve it we are sure

by publishing only accum, ashed results.

There was a very considerable affair, on Friday last, near There was a very considerable and on Friday 12st, hear fermanne, between Gen. Edward Johnson's division of well's corps, and the Federal corps commanded by Gen. French. The Federal troops attacked Johnson's division, proval of the safety and completeness of the principle. were repaised and driven back two miles to their ened and wounded, was about 400. Among the severely wounded was General Stewart, of the Maryland Line. We lost no prisoners, but captured some. The Yankee loss in killed and wounded, it is eaid, greatly exceeds ours.

ight rut a stop to the engagement. Both a mies were in line of battle yesterday, and it is likely the great fight will take place near the old battle completely disconnected, and the other parts propelled ground of (hanceilorsvine.

About three hundred soldiers, who were wounded in hat encounter, the most of them slightly, arrived here yes-

OFFICIAL DISPATCH FROM GENERAL LEB. The following dispatch was received at the War Department yesterday :

HEADQ'RS ABMY OF NORTHERN VA., ! via Orange C. H., Sunday, 9 A. M. A rain storm prevailed all day yesterday. No movements of any importance by either army. This, morning the enemy is deploying in line of battle in our front. R. E. LEZ, General.

IMPORTANT CAPTURE. Major White, cf General Rosser's brigade, made a dash, the three varieties of the three varieties, and a large number of wagons loaded with a proposited with a proposite and a large proposited with a proposite and a large proposited with a proposite and a large proposited with a proposition of the street of produce for speculation. No Our beloved chieftain has so ably carried out the man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind man is to be permitted to buy any article of the kind m hundred fine mules, and a large number of wagons loaded with ammunition, &c. General Griffin's headquarters baggage wagons were also captured. The capture was report violations of the ordinance.

The following from the Atlanta Confederacy of last wagos sately to Guinner's Station. The remainder of the wagos, stores, &c., were destroyed. The capture took place between Chancellorsville and Spotsylvania Court Sou e and about twelve miles from

Fredericksburg
There was one of our men and two or three Yankees It is a serious loss to the enemy in the present conditi n

of the roals and rivers.

Passengers by the Frederick burg train last evening rearmy, who gives us an account at large of the late operaport all quiet in the neighborhood of that circ. As there
were no Yankees near, the excitement of the two previous
had their attention called to the necessity of providing days had sabeided.

THE LATEST.

MESERS. FULTON AND PRICE :- We have just heard of crole General Breckinridge (in command of Lieuten Coverament on having a good and efficient efficient and coverament on paying and and efficient efficient coverament on basing a good and efficient has not been made before now, for surely his worth as an

officer and Lieutenant cannot be surpassed.

"Concentrate to fight, disperse to subsist," said Napo centre," as described by General Bragg-a level pointly. leon. And, furtner, "when you are about to fight a ing near Warking' house, between the foot of Lookout and battle, concentrate all your forces. Bring every man. Missionary Ridge, and opening a way into the valley in Do not leave one behind. It really would appear to rear-gave way, and the enemy poured through the em- the uninitiated that this is good advice. It would seem, brasure like a 1061 tide. This cut the army in twain, and when a battle is to be fought, that every man who is of when it was observed by the troops upon the mountain on any service, and who can be, ought to be brought to the the far left, it occasioned a confusion which could not be field. It would seem to be the interest of every Gener day closed with a disorder which might have been when there is no immediate prospect of a fight, it would Legaresee, to be turned into a ren', hal the enemy continued to press with seem that it were best to disperse the troops, in creen the same energy after dark that he displayed throughout to render subsistence easier and more certain. A large

of being cut off from the main body, was withdrawn to positions along Missionary Ridga, where the troops were to prevent the enemy from doing the same thing by attacking their columns and detail while on the man on this occasion were regarded as master-pieces, and were held up to the world as examples to all Generals in

subdin before nightfall, and still the admirable beyond the mere pleasure of slaughtering and build -incre fortunate perhaps in his position than his slaughtered. Each battle of those who, before the perwe the less heroic comrade-held his own unbroken and ent war, were regarded as master spirits, was a political stroke, and victory was therefore followed up with un-At last the slew approach of sunset, mellowing into dusk, relenting pertinacity. Such views have become obso-

> We have nothing to say against the new system .sional men can know anything about them. This may

THE LORD PALMERSTON MATTER.—The London cor- His scheme has certainly the merit of great direct mess affair in which Lord Palmerston is alleged to be one of all those citizens who have given the Government no

from which I derive the following facts has seen the Government bonds and Treasury notes as the In cone calcu, we have a word to add as to particulars. original document inferred to. From certain reasons only property liable to confiscation would be a summer of personal lauppose the name of the plaintiff. I will merely say ready taspire the public with confidence in them? that it commenced with an "O." The lady in question that it commenced with an "O." The lady in question that is \$10,000 of these securities, and is produced a letter of Lord Palmers on's, which he wrote amount in Government bonds, and, to day, is deprived after he had received the first proposals to make an "ar- of one half, upon Mr. Estlin's plan, while the purchaser rangement," and which he-it is hard to understand of his plentation pays nothing, shall be so bewildered as why—wrote himself, instead of getting his s cretary or to consider this procedure equitable? That he would

attorney to write it. The case is now pending before the Probate and such a financial scheme would be the taking of the tiff demands twenty thousand pounds damages. According to all appearances, Lord Palmerston has been led to may be that such a measure would cure the evils t friday hight, or mord paners of yesterday, from which we make the folknown nickname), he could not resist, of course. In the public debt being thus repudiated, the other half, those circles where the uffair is known, great excitein just apprehension of a similar and switt destruction, ment prevails. It is thought that the occurrence will would sink at once into the dishonored grave that was the first I heard of the contemplated attack at daylight

> indebted to Mr. R. Dorsett, of that city, for a collard world, says the Telegraph, like a young Palmetto tree, and is capable of affording friendly shelter to four tall men in a thunder storm, or when the sun is at meridian

The Jointed Iron Steamship Conductor. Sometime since public attention was called to this system of jointed vessels, to be used for commercian purposes upon the coast, the advantages being that, instead of the entire vessel remaining delayed in discharging that part of her cargo belonging to a certain port should be left there, and having discharged and re-laden The Schulbel of Monday has the following on military af. be called for again on the return of the other parts of

the vessel. At that time the gravest doubts were expressed rivers and smooth water, the strain upon the connecting parts in a seaway would endanger the salety of the vessel. Since then, the connector has been subjected to the most severe test, in the heaviest weather, and proved herself thoroughly seaworthy. After mass careful inspection of the vessel, and evidence of the parties who have navigated her during this time, two

proval of the safety and completeness of the principle The projectors, not long since, invited a party of scientific gentleman to an experimental trial trip to the Thames. The vessel left blackwall and proceeded down the river to Erith, Reach, where having dropped anchor, in a few seconds, with one circuit of a lever on deck. the fore section (all the sections are perfect ships) was across the river, where the centre portion, on which the visitors were assembled, was rapidly felt free. While the party took lunch the steam or stern section returned for the part left moored on the opposite shore, and, having brought it over, in the space of five minutes the two seperate parts were united. Though the water was

was very interesting, and gave general satisfa London Paper.

Georgia ties of Augusta have prohibited the purchase within do more? that city of any article of produce for speculation. No

From the Columbia Son h Carolinian. The Currercy -the Letter of Chas. T. Lowed: s, Esq.

To Hon R. B Rhett: Permit me to address a few remarks to you in reply o the objections made by Mr. C. S. Lowndes to the plan of finance adopted at the Convention in Augusta wounded One of the prisoners remarked that the whole The critical examination of these plans is the only sure affair did not occupy more than ten mit uses method of arriving at the true solution of our difficulties, method of arriving at the true solution of our officulties, and I am glad to see the imputed faults of this brought before the public.

the meelves with bonds, to enable them to pay their taxes, only those citizens having the means at command Under the telegraph head will be found the latest rews rom the army. It will be seen that Fitz Lee's callant divided with means, and unable to purchase the bonds. will be left to the mercy of extortioners in the purchase de atigable Mosby is operating in the enemy's rear in his of coup as from others. To remedy this defect in the own peculiar manner. scheme, Mr. Lowndes proposes: 1. That only \$500,000 FIRE.—The slarm of fire on Saturday night last was can . 000 should be raised for the reduction of the currency ment opened at dawn on Tuesday. The attack was made ed by the burning of some straw and hay in the stable be- 2. That each state should assume the proportion of its time, provide the money for those who are not prepared

to nav this ter taking a mortgage of property on con-

lession of jidg....nt as secrity.
By this arrangement it is proposed to shield those who are upprovided with means to buy the bonds from becoming the prev of monopolists and extortioners. And assuming the proportion of South Carolina to be \$50. 000,000, it is supposed that \$30,000,000 would be paid by the citizens, heaving \$20,000,000 to be furnished by the State on mortgages and judgmen's. To raise this \$20,000,000 the State will issue its own bonds; and it is suggested that bonds thus secured would command 100 per cent, premium; so that \$10,000,000 of bonds rould produce \$20 000,000 in currency. And the State, realizing a profit of \$10,000,000 by this operation, could apply this sum in abatement of its own tax-

Now, let us examine these propositions carefully In the first place, you will observe that by this abridge ment of the sum to be raised, no provision is to be made r the expenditures of the coming year. If they are to be met by a new issue of Treasury notes, there can be no diminution of the currency, for the requirements of the year will certainly not be less than \$500,000,000. If by additional taxation, then the classes referred to will have to raise \$40,000,000 instead of \$20,000,00) and they will be left to the tender mercies of capitalists to raise the lest \$20,000,000 on a second lieu upon their property.

But there is no incompatibility between the two schemes, as far as the amount to be raised is concerned. If \$500 000 000 will suffice for the wants of the country. Congress may easily reduce the sum proposed by the Convention, one-half. The true issue between us is as to the mode of raising it. Admitting the premises enum d by Mr. Lowndes, that the proportion of South Carolina shall be \$50,000,000; that of this sum \$30,000,000 will be paid by the people out of their own means; and that \$20,000,000 will fall upon tax payers unprovided with ready money, the question to be solved this: how shall this last class be relieved of their difficulty? The Convention leaves every man to borrow in his own way, and the best terms he can. Mr Lowns proposes that they shall all borrow from the State us compare the two propositions. According to he first, if a man can borrow tree of intrest, or sell his bond, as many contend, and Mr. Lowndes himself seems to imply, at a premium of 100 per cent, the advantage be all his own. And if the borrowers succeed in iding their premium, then the classes referred to, and whose condition we are all agreed in desiring to mehorate, would pay their \$20,000,000 encumbering beir estate with only \$10,000,000 of debt; and the \$10,000 000 thus saved would remain precisely where it should, in their own pockets

According to the other method, instead of \$10,000, 000, they would give the State mortgages and judgments to the amount of \$20,000,000. And the profit which the State would realized on the faith of these securities she would distribute equally amongst all her mist needy to reduce the burdens of the most opulent to leave cv ry man to manage for himself. The existing condition of things must change very rapiply, if there should not be more competition among the lenders war -turning every now and then to hay the braga- ganizations. of money than among the borrowers. Indeed, the addecio Pope. mission on all sides that securities of the charact r propoled will command two per cent, premium or more. proves that there is but one opinion on this point. I ask your indulgence, also, in availing myself of this opportunity to offer a few remarks upon - the plan of Mr. Estlin, of Mobile, which appears in the same number of the Mercury that contains Mr. Lowndes' letter.

aid, who hold neither its bonds nor its Treasury notes, Day before yesterday Lord Palmerston celebrated his we should summon all its best friends and supporters eightieth—say eightieth—birthday, and almost on the like so many criminals to appear at an appointed time same day a suit of crim. con. is brought against him. and place, and deliver up half the securities for which The occurrence seems imposible, absurd-indeed, con- the faith and henor of the nation are selemnly pledged, sidering all the circumstances, a perfect enormity; and on pain of being deprived of the whole. Of course, no word of the matter. But in a few well informed checks defence of the morality of such a measure. And 1 of his action on the bloody field of Chickamauga: would ask, with great deference, whether any more may By an exceptional circumstance, I am able to commu | be said in support of its expediency? Will it the authenticity of these letters, the plantiff's coursel his plantation, yesterday, for \$30,000, and invested the be so intatuated as not to percieve that the perfection of

into the affair by an intrigue; as "Old Cupid" (his well of the currency; but the cure would be death. One-half politically damage Old Pam, at court and otherwise gaping its reception. The people would be kit without The case is almost wholly without a paralell of its kind | any currency, and the Government without any credit, ONE OF THE COLLARDS.—The Macon Telegraph is and we would speedily realize the direct catastrophe that can befall a nation.

> G. A. TRENHULM. CELUMBIA, November 24, 1863

Great Generals. ATLANTA, Nov. 10, 1863.

EDITORS APPEAL: The remarks in your editorial

with a few comments of my own. Livy and Plutarch, and several others of the old

writers, relate a conversation which Scipio is said to point of their position. Generals Helm and Deshler have had with Hannibal, in Asia, after their wars had were killed, and Gen. Adams was wounded and cap-

communder ? Hannibal answered " Alexander."

" And whom the second?"

" Pyrrhus."

" And whom the third?" Mysell no doubt," replies Hannibal.

What, then," says Africanus, smiling, "would you have said, had you conquered me?" " I'ren, indeed," answers Hannibal, "I would have set myself before Alexander and Pyrrhus, and all the commanders that ever lived."

The Carthagenian's meaning was, that Alexander's fees were interior in skill and courage to his Macedon ians : the Romans, in numbers, if not in warlike qualities, to the troops of the King of Epirus; and his own Punis, Certic and Iberian troops powerless, even though directed by his consummate generalship, to not to be indulged by any one, and certainly not in the withstand the veteran legions of Scipio. And there absence of all charge or complaint sanctioned by the fore that he was the greatest, although for une had declared against him merely on account of the inadequacy of his means.

Maculay describes William III of England as the greatest general of a warlike age, though William won tew victories, if, indeed, he won a single one. With braver troops than the Yankees have, though

with vastly inferior numbers and means, Gen. Lee has mush disturbed at the time by towing vessels, the trip checked and routed the repeated advance of the enemy checked and routed the repeated advance of the enemy in Virginia.

If his army is in good condition now, it is because he furnished it with arms, munitions and all other apin in this place took fire, and owing to the inflammental of the enemy and firing was all day, but this afternoon have been working to This in Virginia.

whelming as Austerlitz, because be las been withheld, by a wise and cautious policy, from venturing all upon the hazard of a die; nor has he reaped the fruits of a hard won field, like Waterloo, because he had not the

means of transportation and pursuit. His campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania, his eagerness to attempt the Yankee capital, and his harrassing and shattering of the enemy,s countless hosts smack wonderfully of the wars of the great Frederick against the combinations of continental Europe.

General Lee reminds me much of Sertorius, who, exiled by cliques from Rome, maintained himself for many years in the mountains of Spain, with twenty thousand of his veterans, against the whole power of the republic-beloved by the natives for his wise and conciliatory administration, idolized by his soldiers, kind

and just and far seeing in all the actions of his life. The skill, the science, the indemitable energy, the rigilance, the bouyancy under disaster, and a score of other great military essentials, combined with the filial devotion of his men, marked him as one

" In whom The ancient Roman honor more appears Than any that drew breath in Italy."

General Bragg is, undoubtedly, a very able, brave and meritorious officer. But he is endeavoring, it strikes me, to in roduce the harsh discipline of Europ ean regular armies (Prussian and Austrian) into his own. It seens but right that a commanding general, clothed with arbitrary power over his officers and men, and further, held responsible for their management and conduc', should exercise that power, and punish the subordinates who neglect or transcend his orders. But in this land of "liberty, equality and fraternity," not only the private soldiers, but the generals of high rank, are restless and even rebellious under shots were fired, 59 of which missed. Very little firing to Bragg's sternne s and severity : the feeling is natural,

It was very well for Imperial Bonaparte to say one of his marshals, "It will take you to such an hour to reach the enamy's rear by making a detour or so many miles At that hour I shall attack in front." The Imperial will was more potent with Ney, or Larges, or Murat, than any obstacles of nature or of man: with them hesitation or defeat was summary death or degradation-against him there was no poss bility of such a charge as harshness or insanity.

one of education, and hard to overcome.

Witt us the sergeant and corporal discuss the policy of an order with their captain, he with his colonel, and so ad infinitum. Each one ruminates complacently over the probable results of a court-martial, convened at his instance, upon his superior officer. The gallant Bragg might accomplish greater things,

and accomplish them more smoothly and pleasantly, if he relaxed a little of the severity of his rule, and ac cord " something to the spirit of liberty" and to human nature Of Stonewall Jackson, Vir magnus bello, nulli

pietate secundus, words of mine are inadequate to With the exception of that "heaven born general," as the London Times terms him, pardon me if my humble conclusion is that Gustave T. Beauregard is the military genius, who soars above all others on this

continent. Without alluding to the bombardment of Fort Sumter, let us make a very imperfect enumeration of his

achievements: In February, 1861, when all was despondency and gloom in the Southwest, even when the great abilities of Albert Sidney Johnston were thought inadequate, Beauregard was sent thither to confer with the illastrions and lamented hero.

One eagle glance of the swarthy Louisianian took in the whole situation—its extreme peril, and the chances of escape. He explained himself with the frankness and energy of a sold er, and his magnanimous compeer acknowledging the correctness of his views, forthwith acted upon them--barely saving his army by a masterly retreat, and forming that junction with Bragg which enabled them, combined, to fight and win at Shiloh.

truly, that Beauregard origineted and planned the late | quantity of cotton has been collected at Brownsville. think the public will agree with me, that it is better campaign in Kentucky; but, alas, his genius was not expedition will be sent up the Rio Grands. It is though Corinth is unsurpassed among the achievements of the The Union men of Brownsville are forming defensive or

He was the first to adopt iron as a protection for forts and war vesse's; and where are Palafox and Saragossa, Totdleben and Sebastopol, when mentioned with Beauregard and Charleston!

I fear I am trespassing too far upon your readers' politeness and your space. I shall close, before having said half I had intended to say, with the assurancewhich I have given as an eye-witness-that Magruder re-pondent of a St. Louis paper writes as follows of the and simplicity. It is briefly this. That, overlooking and Taylor, now operating in an almost inaccessible portion of our country, and from whom we get but rarely the baldest items, will, when their campaigns are known to us, have proved themselves worthy of association with the ablest and most chivalrous of our commanders on this side the Mississippi.

GEN. D. H. HILL'S CARD.-Lieutenant General yet it is true. The English papers do not mention one body in the world will be found to say a single word in D. H Hill has published the following card in defence

A CARD. As several erreneous statements have been made in trezchments. Little or no artillery was used on either side reference to my being relieved from duty with the Our loss in killed and wounded is four to five hundred Army of Tennessee, it cannot be improper to give the facts in the case. When the order relieving me was received, I called upon Gen. Bragg and asked the reason of it. He said he had no cause of complaint against me up to the close of the battle on the 20th September; that no imputations had been, or could be made against my military character, and that he would promptly rebuke any one making such in his presence. I then asked what could be the reason for his action. He alleged as the cause an expression of opinion on my part. I enquired why I alone was held responsible for this utterance, when the three other corps commanders (Longstreet, Buckner and Chatham) had concurred in

it. To this no satisfactory reason was given. The insinuation made by some of the army corres pondents of my being tardy in attacking on the morning of the 20th September, is unjust. The first intimation that I received that we were to be the assailants, was an order to advance from the wing commander, (General Polk) received at 7:25 A. M. And was from Gen. Bragg himself, some half hour later. The four essential preparations for battle had not been made at 8 A. M., and, in fact, could not be made with out the presence of the commander-in-chief, who then appeared on the field.

Lieut. Gen. Longstreet has since told me that he was so far from being ready at daylight, that he was not even ready when I began the attack. My impression is that my corps was engaged more than an hour before a trigger was drawn, by any other troops. To the fierceness of the assault by this heroic corps, the Yancolumn, this evening, on "Great Generals," are so ap- kees ascribe their massing on our right. If I am not propriate and interesting that I am encouraged (with greatly mistaken, we had gained the Chattanooga road, exceeding diffidence, however,) to pursue the subject turned the Yankee works, and nearly reached the Kelly House before the left wing came into action. The Yankees concentrated their forces rapidly to regain the key tured by the overwhelming masses thrown against my "Whom," says Scipio, " do you judge the greatest single corps. Gen. Adams told me that the Yankees, in conversation with him, ascribed the loss of the battle to their withdrawing too many troops from their right to meet this morning attack of my heroic men on their left. It would seem that the delay in attacking on our left led them to believe that our forces were massed on the right. All the Yankee accounts of the battle agree in this view of our plan of attack. I heard no firing on our left until after the fine

troops of Walker and Liddell had come to our sup-The charge of tardiness being disposed of, it may be well to quote to the self-constituted critics the following extract from the letter of the Adjutant General, in refusal of my application for a Court of Inquiry:

"Indeed, with an officer of your past service and approved gallantry, military delinquency is a presumption Department." D. H. Hп., Lieut. Gen'l. A FAITHFUL SLAVE.—The Raleigh Standard has

heard, from a reliable source, of a negro slave who has been within the enemy's lines in the eastern part of the State since the fall of Newbern, who has paid over to his mistress the sum of three thousand dollars, the proceeds of his own labor, having reserved only enough to

has furnished it with arms, munitions and all other ap- in this place took fire, and owing to the inflammable pliances of war, taken from the enemy. Did Napoleon character of the material, all that was destructible No Speculation in Augusta.—The city authori- Bonaparte, greater than any of the leaders of antiquity, about it was speepily destroyed. The loss is not very beavy, but it will occasion considerable delay in get Our beloved chieftain has so ably carried out the ting into full operation. Fortunately, all the refined oil had been sold and sent off before the fire broke out.

He has not achieved a victory so decisive and over-

Fayetteville Observer.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Reports of the Press Association. ntered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. Thrashes, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 28, 1863. The shelling by the enemy was kept up steadily on Sum er, Moultrie, Johnson and Simkins te-day. Two ten irch Columbiads at Gregg, bearing upon Sumter, fired seventy two shells in the fort, of which twenty nine missed. The enemy also commenced firing thirteen inch mortars from Cumming. Point, and two Monitors were ergared and fired twenty-eight shells, eight of which missed. During the night the enemy continued his usual practice on Sumter, with light Parrott guns. Two hundred and fifty-seven shots were fired on Friday night, one hundred and thirty-six of which missed. No casualties in Funter. Cant Jacob Valentine, and two or three privates, in Moultrie were soverely wounded by the explosion of a Parrott shell. No casualties on James Island. Major Elliott has been promoted by the President to be a Lieut. Colonel.

FROM CHARLESTON. (HARLESTON, Nov. 29th, 1863.

Nothing new this morning. The weather is stormy, and

very little firing on either side. FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Nov. 29th, 1863. The Yankers fired only 8 shots at Sumter to-day, of

which 4 missed. No casualties. On Saturday night 12:

evening. The Courier resumes publication to-morrow.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 30th, 1813. The Yankees fired at Sumter to-day 22 mortar shells and ore rile . hot. Eleven of the mortar shells missed. One man was killed last night. A great deal of signality wa observed during the night aboard the fleet, on Morri Is

land, and on Black Island. No casualties to-day. FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

FICHMOND, Nov. 28. 4863 The news from Northern Virginia to-day is generally et an encouraging character. The train on the Frederick. burg road did not proceed further than Alsop's to-day,... Some Yankee uavalry having appeared at Hamilton's Crossing. On the return trip the train took aboatd at Gainnings Station about one hundred Yankee teamsters, car trred on Thursday morning, eight miles this side of Ely's Ford. The waggons, about eighty in number, loaded with ordrance and commissary stores, were on the road between the second and fifth army corps, when Gen. Rosser with a squadron of cavalry surrounded the train and captured th teamsters. Only twenty waggens and about two hundred and firty mules were brought off. The rest of the waggons were destroyed.

LATE NORTHERN NEWS.

RICHMOND, VA., Nov. 28th, 1803. United States journals to the 23th instant have been received. Barnside was holding out at Knexville on the 23d, and had notified the citizens that he would hold the place under all cifcumstances. Foster was at Cincinnati en route for Knoxville. The situation on the 25th was satisfactory, according to the Cincinnati telegrams.

There was heavy fighting at West Town on Saturday. On Tuesday, Hooker, with the divisions of Geaty an Osterhans, and two brigades of another corps, secure a position on the North slope of Lookout Mountain, with but small loss. The Confederates lost five or six hundred prisoners. Every attempt to retake the position was pulsed. Sherman crossed the Tennessee river at dayligh on the same day with four divisions and carried another

extremity of Missionary Ridge. One of Banks' staff officers sava there to carry it out successfully. His refreat from that two hundred and fifty thousand bales will be captured

> A draft took place in the Becond and Ninth Wards at Baltimore, on the 24th, without disturbance. Later advices from Europe are unimportant. The reof interest has advanced to seven per cent. The Conte

erate loan and State sixes, twenty years, are quoted at

same price, and in London twenty-five per cent. des count. Gold in New York is quoted at 1481.

FIGHT IN NORTHERN VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Nov. 30th, 18-3. Meade's army crossed the Rapidan on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning at the lower fords-Germania and Ely's. After throwing up entrenchments they moved in the direction of Orange C. H. On Friday forencen Johnston division of Ewell's corps engaged two corps of the enem -French's and Byrney's-18 miles below Orange C i and 12 above Chancellorsville. The fight lasted untibalg but did not become general along the lines until three P M., when the enemy were slowly driven back to their em

During the fight Gen. Johnston's horse was shot und

FROM RICHMOND-THE FIGHT ON FRIDAY. FICHMOND, Nov. 30th, 120 Several efficers, wounded in the fight between John division and two corps of the enemy on Friday aftern arrived last night. The fight took place between Ely's a Germana fords, and resulted in the repulse of the chemwith considerable loss. Further particulars will be set

to-night. The weather yesterday was very rainy.

FROM RICHMOND. RICHMOND, Nov. 30, 18 It is now understood that the French Steamer Grent brought a despatch to the French Consul informit g h m the assent of the Lincoln Government, to the remove the French tobacco stowed in Richmond. A fleet of sels is expected at City Point next week to load with

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., Nov. 30th, 1 There was some skirmishing on yesterday evening. has cannonading for three hours this morning, and some hear skirmishing to-day; beyond this nothing definite is know One hundred and twenty prisoners passed here, en for Richmond this evening. Gen. Wickham, of the caval for some time disabled by falling from his horse, retuin to duty to-day.

[SECOND DISPATCH.] RICHMOND, Nov. 30th The following was received early this morning : DEP'T ORANGE, C. H., NOV.

No movement of importance by either army yests The enemy is in line of battle on the East side of N. Run. This army is in position on the West side. (Signed) R. E. LEE.

JNO. WITHERS, Ass't Adj't Gea. Nine Run is sixteen miles East of Orange C. H. Judge Ould received a reply from Hitchcock by flag of truce boat, rejecting the proposition of the for the exchange of prisoners.

Gen. Breckinridge's son, captured by the Yanka grived at Chattanooga; also Maj. Wilson, chief of his also Wm. Smith O'Brien has published in a Dublin page lengthy, able and scathing reply to Meagher's recent denouncing the south. The letter is copied in the Ne York News.

The weather here is very cold.

FROM KNOXVILLE. BRISTOL TENN., Nov. 28th, 1 Persons from the vicinity of Knoxville on Tuesday sent the city as completely invested by our forces. were shelling it. All the city North of the Kail Road been burned by the enemy. Twenty-eight prisoners tured by our cavalry on Clinch river, below Bean's State have arrived. All that portion of the State has been even cated by the enemy, who have retreated to Cumberal Gap, closely pursued by our cavairy.

OUR FORCES FALLING BACK.

ATLANTA, Nov. 28th 1 The trains this morning have come from Dalton, brid

FROM GEN. BRAGG'S ARMY.

ATLANTA, Nov. 28th, 15 Gen. Bragg's Headquarters, at last accounts, we: linggeld, Geo. The enemy seems disposed to push his as vantage vigorously. The battle is likely to be renewed a day or two, between Ringgold and Dalton.

The following is an epitame of the three-days baltle The enemy gained what he fought for, Lookout Mountain

left wing is more than counterballanced by the ir our right. We lost Slooumb's, Coob's and artillery on our left, and captured ell of Sherrees on our right. A good many field and regi-Gen. Hitchcock, of which the following is a copy : fli ers are arriving-wounded. pat feats are entertained for Longstreet's safety. Three sand of the eveny are advancing on Knowille from stant. Fighting is reported at Kingston last week seen our caveley and the Yankees. Gen. Wheeler was ered to Kings in on last Morday, and the rext day or was heard at Loudon in the direction of Kings.

EATH FOR THANS MISSISSIPPI. ATLANTA, Nov. 30, 1863.

Association courses will leave Meridian, Miss., and clothing. he I th December, for the Trans Mississippi.

J. S. THRASHER, Seperiatendent.

LATEST FROM KNOXVILLE BRISTAL, TENA., Nov. 30th, 1863. fr m Knoxville, on Wednesday evenorg treet was stelling the place furiously hine ships and depots have been destroyed by te non-combaiants had left the ci y .e en my are on short rations. The weath-

THE SOUTH AND WEST.

MOBILE, Nov. 29th 1863. the Idvertiser & Register, from Leaded sixty lives. which is attributed to brotch neva that Resperciz has been

LOUINFAS VILGINIA.

CRAMES C. H , VA., Dec. 1st, 1863. I on the enemy yesterday morning 1. commy responded briskly. An article-Ly mediated the day, at intervals. Also, ringshop. The chemy have thrown up had highly the en my built a heavy fire in m vis m to to our right. Only one or two ceived.

FIGHMOND, Dec. 1st, 186.

reactived to-day : OBANOB C. H., VA., Dec. lat. I CJ.

tion of Congress. OF 10.5 COMMAND.

last d., IENN , Dec. 1st, 1863.

t the returned Confederate su geons has cour-tanted due the following list of deaths of Conhere who have died in the Federal prison at face of the civilized world."

J. W. Munius, 1st Miss batt; C. Gilles-C. M. Tugle, 553 Ga; J. M. D. King, Jane F. M. L. M. 13 in Tehn : A. E. Upcharch, 55 in J.D. Handy, 1s in Arkansas; S.W. Henry, 9th control of the state of the sta 14th Lat: M. Lyen, 45th N.C.; J.M.D. S., Ark. S.R. Gramm, 31 Texas cav; W.

rdr = - K. Imond Dispute's.

from the Bureau of Conscription at Ricag taken away now, in order that hereafter diers. chats citizans. Besides, a government, like all other patter and powers, is bound by the acts of its genter and the receptor certificate given for such papers, will protect the parties wherever the papers itself will. No citiz n, whose papers are right and will bear the results in has anything to fear. These papers will be resulted as soon as they can be examined by the War Department, and the receipts taken up. It is, in our judgment, one of the best moves made by the goverthicut, as it is the orly way that frauds can be detectco. He cally way in which the innocent can be protected

BRAMS AND BUCKNER QUARREL .- An army correspondent of the Atlant's Confederacy gives the I flowing explanation of the Bragg and Buckner em

of East tennessee. He round himself unable to holo

th mines of both armies were badly whipped. Our The Yankee Prisoners General Hitchcock's Propo position and Judge Ould's Reply. Judge Oald recently received a letter from Brig. Gen. Meredith, enclosing a communication from Major

> November 13th, 1863. Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, Commissioner for change of Prisoners: Sir : I am not yet informed whether any, or how far, relief may have reached our unfortunate prisoners of

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,

Government, that whatever steps may have been, or had not been at one deliar of the building of the building land out in another direction, after having looked upon that it will free the States from their moral nost see under c v r to W. Brower, Clarion in Richmond,) must, or no consideration, be appealed the face of the demised. The features were an expressibility and as it will be the right of any so it will to by the enemy to relieve him from the obligation to sion remarkably anomalous. In similar cases the face be the duty of some, definitively to prepare the a sepato by the coemy to reneve min from the congation to prepare the asseption that prisoners according to the laws of civil zed warwears a disturbed and blackened appearance—tongue ration—anicably, if they can; violently, if they must." fare. If in other words, our prisoners in Richmond Lil protruding and other violent manifestations—but this to receive such supplies as the laws alike of humanity instance was most singular, the features being plac d, same sort. The Chicago Times has gone to the Tribune, says: and war requires, the authorities in Richmond must be

> The action of our Government on this matter is die tated purely by humanity, and is only an effort to re-

tian world in the premises. will continue to supply food and clothing as heretofere caption of thick verdure, on each side of which were ago as 1812, by men assembled at Hertford, in the and the loss of seventeen nee will continue to supply 190d and crotting as heretoiere capital of these mirute flowers, and loss of seven to such prisoners as may be in our possession, and you crucifixes, superbly formed of these mirute flowers, State of Connecticut, whose conclave is historical by the rebel ram Savannah, overpowered the officer will propose to Mr. Ould that in this case we will with rose centre. A similar paramid covered the head the name of the "Hartford Convention." Other eggs agree, without any reserve, to respect the parole they of the coffia. Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock the funeral took chusetts resolved that the annexation of Texas would they shall not be relieved in view of the past differences place from Christ Church. Service opened after the be cause of dissolution of the Union. A great many mate in the rebel navy, and is now a prisoner in our or pending questions on the subject of exchange, with-

New the and, was fixed into considerations in the face of the civil zed world. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Е. А. Натенерск, Maj. Gen. Vols., Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners.

Judge Oald replied as follows:

RICHMOND, Nov. 18th, 1863. Brig. Gen. S. A. Meredith, Agent of Exchange: Sir:-The letter of Gen. Hitchcock has been re

Until the Confederate authorities appeal to be remore are reported coming, as an explanation or excuse" for insufficient food, that attend the last sad rices. and maker. The supplies have not been forwarded by your Government, He was interred in Elmwood. Cemetery, to the right visited the less in the artile views of your authorities in either contingency. State vation, but which had been peculiarly prepared by sembly, we committed to the flames the Constitution of ments, most infamously false, have recently been mad-and circulated at the North by persons whose calling Into this the remains were lowered, and then arched Here is one laid to should have imposed a respect for truth, which their over with brick by the mason before being filled. As is now President of the United States: a sent no integrated in the direction the same food in quantity and quality as is given to agony. The two beautiful crucifixes of flowers were with or near about them, who may oppose them. want down the river to- only to blame the system of warfare you have waged voted daughters. Finally, in slow but solemn accents, against us. There is nothing in the action of the Con. the last duty was performed—" the last of his earthly resource a riving daily. On dir, that lederate Government which gives any sort of counter history "-proclaiming that "dust had returned to daily, on dir, that the se sion which it is understood selisme of financial selisme of financial selisme of financial selisme of financial selisme of Congress.

In the first place, we have importuned you selisme of financial selisme of Congress.

Angusta, the second of Congress.

In the first place, we have importuned you of the Lamb the first place, we have importuned you one can take office or deposit his vote under the Congress.

Angusta, the first place, we have importuned you one can take office or deposit his vote under the Congress.

Angusta, the first place, we have importuned you one can take office or deposit his vote under the Congress.

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Angusta, the first place, we have importuned you one can take office or deposit his vote under the Congress.

Angusta, the first place, we have importuned to the first anoxylife, who have been stripted one of its anniversary meetings:

The following is published in the Portsmouth, (Va.)

Old Dominion, as Dr. W.'s account of the re-encounter, given in prison:

The following is published to the Southern citizans one of its anniversary meetings:

"Resolved, That secession from the United States one of its anniversary meetings:

"Resolved, That secession from the United States one of its anniversary meetings:

"Resolved, That secession from the United States one of its anniversary meetings:

"Resolved, That secession from the United States one of its anniversary meetings:

"Resolved, That secession from the United States one of its anniversary meetings:

"Resolved, That secession from the United States one of its anniversary meetings:

"Resolved, The transfer of the first and horizoness, and the first and horizoness, and the first and horizoness, Cravelened of backers in Angusta, secure the release of all of them. When that was re- given in prison: ject.d, you have been permitted to send, without stint | "On the afternoon of the 17th of June I was sudlimitation, all kinds of supplies to them.

in our hands be returned to your lines. This is not rising to witness a negro company, a sight so revolting "Resolved, That years of warfare against the slave with ciothing commissary stores, &c. Recompanied with any proposition to release our prist to Southern instincts, then passing in front of my house. So far from that being the lt did not excite or agitate me, and I soon after took of the American Union rivets the chain of the slave than Black is been refleved of the command of case, he promises "to continue to supply food and the hand of my little boy and proceeded down the street. that the only exodus of the slave to freedom, unless it own request. Gen. Hardee clothing as heretofore" to such. General Hitchcock Before I had gone far I feet a kind of intimation that be one of bood, must be over the remains of the presbut for mad the responsibility. There is need not have urged you to "lose no time in community trouble from the excitement produced by this innovation of the present sand strings, that part as under if one be broken. Frail to the Good Jalanson has been assigned to apply a produced by this innovation of the present sand strings, that part as under if one be broken. Frail cating " his letter. No degree of haste would have tion might result, and to be personally protected I re- Union.

burthen of supplying "food and clothing as heretofore"

the had ordered his negroes to seize and forcibly carry surren ier of every principle held dur by interner. authorities decline to accept his proposition.

Respectfully, Your obedient servant, Ro. Oul. Agent of Exchange.

An Example Worthy of Imitation. The Savannah News extracts the following card, staggered, fell, and expired, and I was a culprit." ANGELE Williams, 634 N.C.; J.M. from the Gainesville (Fia.) Cotton Plant, and com-On total E. A. M. Orr, 62d N. C.; J. B. mends the action of the patriotic planters of Alachua Barrett, 9th Lat J Smith Wray, 38th county to the attention of those of our own. There is Triveles-Andrew Worthington, of Marshal, much want and suffering in the country. The wives G at Camman s, Va : R D Copas, 60th Tenn; and children of our soldiers cannot obtain food and clothing at the present exorbitant prices. A murmur 24 Jenn cav : Daniel Rockerham, 5th from suffering tamilies at home is going up to the Evernote. Jen Ky : Robert Holt, 16th camps, and is doing more to dishearten our brave de-5.4 Kentucky; A P Ailen, 2d tenders than the balls and bayonets of the enemy whom Ky, Juo Kenry, Va.

they are confronting on the battle-field. The substance of the country must either be given to sustain they are confronting on the battle-field. The subthe cities of disease. Lieutenant Ray died the soldiers who are fighting to defend it, and their families, or be surrendered with our liberties, our homes, and all we hold dear, to the enemy. The planter who the series of Warrenton, Va., and for now withholds his eurplus produce from the government and the people, and perils his country's cause for mercenary motives of gain, is neither wise or patriotic:

The Soldier's Families will be Maintained.—
In view of the exigencies of the times, the redundance

of the currency, the fabulous prices to which the necesagement of our citizen soldiers in the field, we, citizenagentation our critical soldiers in the field, we, critical with the field, we, critical his Master's vineyard, bearing the heat and burden of planters of Aluchia county, whose names are hereunto his Master's vineyard, bearing the heat and burden of attached, do pledge curseives to furnish to soldiers' lamiaction of a learnest cute papers to be given up to lies and those who are not engaged in speculation, let us be diligent in the services of our Lord, remembers to the service r or examination at headquarters. whatever supplies we have to spare, for Confederate whatever supplies we have to spare, for Confederate your burdens grievous to be borne, so that you are the rights of any citizen, but simply time to time by the Government Commissioners for this ready to faint in the way? Jesus says, "Come unto state. We further agree to furnish free of charge to me, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will such soldiers' families as are unable to pay—feeling it is give you rest." To rest from toil is sweet; to rest seem seem to imagine that their pa- no charity, but a debt due from us to our brave sol- from sin is heaven.—Christian Miscellany.

J. B. Bailey, J. B. Dawkins, J. M. Sparkman, P. Dell, John C. Pelot, Elias Earle, M. S. Terry, P. B. M. Dudley, James Beattie, Daniel Scott, J. H. Steton, W. H. Stringfellow, E. C. Brevard, C. E. Haile, B. H. Bolware.

Alachua county, Nov. 5, 1863. From the Richmond Enquirer.

From Arkansas. From a letter addressed to a member of Congress, we are permitted to give an extract or two. The writer is a gentleman of undcubted credibility. It will be seen that the statement of the Yankee General Blust and his men having been surprised and cut to pieces by Quantrell is here confirmed :

CAMP BRAGG, Near Washington, Ark., Oct. 29, 1863. Quantiell arrived here a day or two since. On the way out he met Gen. Blunt, his staff and escort, and les constituting the cargo, such as blacking, brooms, and bitter controversy may be brought to an end. If silled every one of his party, save twenty five, who is &c., are of New York manufacture, and evidently re-Buckher was commanding the independent department cared. He killed Blunt and all his staff, together with cently exported. It appears when the Fulton first one hundred and thirty of his escort. He brought all nove in sight the captain employed all his time-nearhis position, and united just before the army left Chat- of Biant's commissions, clothing, papers, brass band, ly tourteen hours—in the destruction of the freight. tanooga. After the pattie of Chickamanga, when we ambulances, trunks, etc, into camp with him. Quanreturned to the region of the Tennessee river, an opening to Buckner's old department (East Tennessee) was through the Pin Indian country he kept Blunt's stars chetch and he, feering that he sail had command, as and surious flying, the Pins railying to the flag, and his commission had not been revoked, proceeded to is. Quantrell killing every one that showed himself. In e crucis as though nothing had happened. Gen. one day he killed one bundred and thirty. In coming Bragg quickly put a stop to this, and thereupon Buck-ber addressed him a note asking him by what right he cort, he killed at least six hundred Yanks and Pins. undertock to revoke the President's, order constituting Blunt's fine sword Quantrell Las given General Price. him commander of the department of East Tennessee A. W. Jones, of Independence, was on Biunt's staff, because it had been occupied by the enemy. "At the same rate," Buckner answered, "the department of Middle Tennessee is dissolved for a similar reason, and you, General, by such a construction, should report to me, as I have necess to more of my original territory. The law should report to me, as I have necess to more of my original territory. The law should report to the need about forty buckshot, of the boys emptied about forty buckshot, the need about forty buckshot, of the battle ground on Blunt, he was sitting in his amoulance, enjoying a foliate and seventy bushowing. This gailant Missouri effect at the battle ground of Capt. Hiram Bleb30E, Flast Missouri effect at the battle ground of Chickamanga to his brother in that vicinity, among of Chickamanga to his brother in that vicinity, among of Chickamanga to his brother in that vicinity, among of Chickamanga to his brother in that vicinity, among of Chickamanga to his bucken the battle ground of the same of the camber of the same of the camber of the same of the camber of the same of the same

The Burial of Dr. Wright at Norfolk We have published a brief account of the funeral of Dr. D. M. Wright, who was bung at Norfolk. It was from the pens of correspondents of Northern papers.

the occasion is from Norfolk: stall, Dr. Henry Selden, P. P. Clements, Conway any former palaver of people of that ration-as if s Whittle, Esq , and other friends, were on the ground to Massachusetts Abolitionist were cap ble of being take charge of the brdy, which had been transferred to shamed by any demonstration of his inc mainteners we the family by General Barnes. From there the corpse find all the newspapers in the Confederacy reprinting war in Richmond and its vicinity under the order of the Secretary of War to send supplies to them of both food shrouded, and laid out for friends to visit and see.— ing, they say, and crying out now for a vigorous pres-Few but personal friends came on Friday, but on Sat- ecution of the war: Mr. Ould should be notified for the information of his urday, from 8 to 4, one continuous, interminable s'ream informed that it will not be considered a valid explan- the color. This remarkable fact was evidently caused sion doctrine. If any Confederate is so weak in the

ation or excuse for them to appeal to the fact, should by instantly dying.

The coffin received from the ladies the most tasteful, let him real: artistic and floral wreathings we ever saw bestowed upon an object of the kind. A beautiful green racelieve our prisoners of sufferings inflicted upon them con ry, with several wreathed circlets, as lateral dressing, trary to the claims of both humanity and the laws of encircled the entire ceffin, while the top was adorned rebellion. If it be true that it was the nest where the war, and must not be understood as relieving the au by an artistic formation of an exterior or ledge trimeggs of rebellion were hatched, it is not true that it see. thorities of Richmond from responsibility to the Chris ming of evergreen, "cloth of gold." rcs-s and flow rets of the purest whiteness. The centre contained a That nest was situated considerably to the northeast If the authorities in Richmond will send us these miniature pyraxid, the lower portion formed of gar- of Charleston, in the region popularly known as New prisoners we will not only feed and clothe them, but lands of beautifully arranged roses, surmounted by a England, and eggs of rebellion were laid in it so long-

usual Episcopal formula-organist performing a dirge, other eggs have since been laid in it, by a great many or pending questions on the subject of exchange, with out the previously obtained consent of the authoritie and minister, followed by friends and family, entering and minister, followed by friends and family, entering and minister, followed by friends and family, entering public meetings, both in and out of New E giand. The cartel.

Parkman reading the customary service. The family

"The Constitution of our fathers was a mistake. at the conclusion of which he offered up a prayer tions."

touchingly relevant. Notwithstanding the violence of the storm that raged the capacious edifice was thronged with about two with bell! * * * I am for its overthrow! equal, if-not greater, length, followed in immediate the overthrow of slavery." proximity. Ladies who had not precured conveyances. was san you true hundred and twenty seven lieved "from the obligation to treat prisoners of war defied the weather's inclemency, and risked mud, which it forward by the army Provost Marshall according to the laws of civilized warfare," or "effer, sank over shoe top, in their determined resolution to

own personal honor seems to have failed to secure .- the body sank to its "last earthly rest," the air was our own soldiers. If the supply is scanty, you have lifted from the lid and placed in the keeping of his de-

dealy aroused from a most profound slumber by my and rendering himself an abetter to General Hitchcock requests that the prisoners now daughter roughly shaking me and urging my instant his sin. secured the assent of the Confederate authorities to a proposition so flagrantly unequal.

membered and procured the pistol used, but not then feeling the least consciousness I should offer violence to should make it one of the primary objects of this agita-We are ready to relieve your Government from the any one. Stopping in a store on Main street, I noticed tion to dissolve the American Union." the barrel of the weapon and held it in a position point- lister to the Netherland .: flection immediately came to my relief, and I muttered to separate. The Union is not worth supporting in The Supreme Court of Green Court of incoherently, 'If I draw this trigger I kill this man.' connection with the South." Wishing to avoid such a dueful consequence, I desisted.

I'll Rest when I get Hom .. "

burden, and with much apparent effort he advanced but slowly. I overheard him talking in a low and subdued voice, evidently mourning over his weariness and poverty. Suddenly his tone changed, and his step quick-

ened, as he exclaimed, "I'll rest when I get home. Even the thought of rest filed him with new life, so that he pursued with energy his weary way. To me it was a lesson. If the thought of the refreshing rest of home encourage the careworn laborer, so that, almost of the Warrenton Wieg, who was a citi- ment and the people, and perils his country's cause for unmindful of latigue and burdens, he quickens his step bomeward, surely the Christian, journeying heavenward, in view of such a rest, should press onward, with renewed vigor.

This little incident often comes to mind amid the saries of life have attained, for the comfort and encourconstant and earnest effort. Each laborer toiling in bering that our rest is above. Fellow traveler, are

GETTING A FAMILY .- A Germat named Heeflich, residing GETTING A FAMILY.—A German named Hechich, residing five miles west or La Cresent, was married in Portage, in November, 1860, to a healthy German girl. The November, 1860, to a healthy German girl. The November, 1860, to a healthy German girl. The week after they married they moved to Minnesota, on the fairn which they now occupy. In August, 1.61 Mrs. Hoelphons, G. P. Thomas, Stephen McCail, G. L. Dentitude of the gave birth to three boys, two of whem lived. In June, 1862 ahe gave high to three boys and a girl two of the 1862, she gave birth to three boys and a girl, two of the boys and t e garl living. On the 5th of this manth she gave birth to two girls and a boy, all of whom were, as late as Tuesday of this week, alive and well. Ten children in ess time than three years is pretty good, even for this vi-cinity. The parents are proud of their success in the famiy line, and point with pleasure to their company of German infautry. Government cannot afford to draft the head of that family.—La Crosse Democrat.

THE "ENGLISH" IMPORTED GOODS .- The remaining cargo of the Margret and Jessie, a blockade running steamer, captured by the Fulton, has been taken out at New York. Most of the original eargo had been thrown into the sea or burned before she was captured. A New York paper says:

It is a noticeable fact that most of the smaller artic-

PRISONERS FROM MOSBY AND ROSSER .- Twenty-eight eamsters, captured recently by Mosoy, in Fairfax couny, arrived in Richmond on Friday night; and on Satarday night one hundred men, mostly teamsters, captured by Gen. Rosser's brigade, on Friday, at E y's ford, on the occasion of the capture of a train of army stores, were brought down, via the Fredericksburg Railroad.

Richmond Enquirer. HEADS TO THE NORTH -The Abingdon Virginian

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Jankes Scorsslon As if it were a matter of the least consequence what principle a Yankee enunciates -as if his solemnly de-The following account of the extraordinary scenes on clared judgment of one day were any guaranty against a solemn reversal of the same the next day-as if the Soon after the execution on Friday, Dr. R B l'un- rectitude of our position derived any confirmation from

" It this bill passes, said Mr. Quincy, it is my delibunmoved and natural; only a discolored ring beneath trouble of collecting some Yankee avowals of Secesfaith as to need to be strengthened by this sort of thing,

From the Chicago Times. It is a favorite term of reproach by the abolition newspapers against Charleston, that it was the nest of were laid in it in 1844, when the legislature of Massa-Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock the funeral took chusetts resolved that the annexation of Texas would

from Nossia, has been cap. You will please lose no time in communicating a copy seated—of which some five were present, Mr. and Mrs. fear it in pieces and make a better. Don't say the bly be discharged and sent North after a while. a real class handred loft Corinth on of this note, certified by yourself, to Mr. Oald, and will Talbot, the eldest caughter and two children—the min-machine is out of order; it is in order; it does what urge upon him its acceptance as due to the most solemn isters passed the chancel, and Rev. Mr. Okeson read its framers intended—protect slavery. Our claim is the 15th chapter of Paul's 1st Epistle to the Corin- disunton, breaking up of the States! I have shown thians. Mr. Rodman then gave out the 184th hymn, you that our work cannot be done under our institu-

> Here is one laid by Wm. Lloyd Garrison: "The Union is a lie! The American Union is an the entire day, with only short intervals of abatement, imposition, a covenant with death and an agreement thousand citizens of both sexes, the larger proportion Up with the flig of disunion, that we may have a free being ladies. A line of carriages, about three blocks and glorious republic of our own; and when the hour long, followed the hearse, a string of pedestrians of shall come, the hour will have arrived that shall witness

Here is another last by Garrison : "No act of ours do we regard with more conscientious approvai or higher satisfaction, none do we submit more conficulty to the tribunal of Heaven and the moral verdict of mankind—than when, several years siles and ordered breakfast at the house of a prominent Chest filles, of the Lynch- it is entirely unnecessary to discuss what will be the of the avenue, in an apparently ordinary burial, exca- ago, on the 4th of July, in the presence of a great as- Southern man, whilst on the retreat. Before it was ready

Here is one laid by Abraham Lincoln, the same who " Any people, anywhere, being inclined and having Our regulations require that prisoners shall receive the filled with torturing and executiating wails of grief, the power, have the right to rice up and snake off the same rations as soldiers in the field. Such your prison that came up from almost rended hearts-fillial love existing Gov.rument, and form a new one that suits then betterness of our lines yesterday, need not continue to received, and will continue to received. Do could scarcely bear the parting—and as each rude knock them better. Nor is this right confined to cases where you ask more? If so, what do you demand? We could scarcely bear the parting—and as each rude knock them better. Nor is this right confined to cases where you ask more? If so, what do you demand? We from careless handling sounded against the coffin, it fell the people of an existing Government may choose to the first of the sixth Georgia, it fell the people of an existing Government may choose to the first of the sixth Georgia, it fell the people of an existing Government may choose to the first of the sixth Georgia, it fell the people of an existing Government may choose to the first of the sixth Georgia, it fell the people of an existing Government may choose to the first of the sixth Georgia, it fell the people of an existing Government may choose to the first of the sixth Georgia, it fell the people of an existing Government may choose to the first of the sixth Georgia, it fell the people of an existing Government may choose to the first of the sixth Georgia, it fell the people of an existing Government may choose to the first of the sixth Georgia, it fell the people of an existing Government may choose to the first of the sixth Georgia, it fell the people of an existing Government may choose to the first of the sixth Georgia, it fell the people of an existing Government may choose to the first of the sixth Georgia, it fell the people of an existing Government may choose to the first of the sixth Georgia and the first of the sixth Georgia and the first of the first of the sixth Georgia and the first of t recognize, in the fullest form, our obligation to treat like a shock unbearable upon the already prostrate exercise it. Any portion of such people that can, may sebing train this afternoon your prisoners with humanity, and to serve them with feelings, and there went up a piercing cry of acute revolvtioniz, putting down a minority intermingled

> Here is another laid by Lincoln: "I believe this government cannot endure permanently, half slave and half free." Here are three laid by the anti-slavery society, at

stitution without violating his anti-savery principles, conduct of the Federar officers, at Knoxville, it is stated,

then walked to the head of his company, halted, and, "Should this (the election of Fremont) fail, no true

We are content that the "civilized world" should is recognized as a warning that the accosted is armed. choice of a practil dissolution of the Union, a civil tion; death in the in ambush along the paths. Note that the "civilized world" should be in the same, or an unconditional with standing this is the truth so palpany continuation, beliving that to Gen. Hithoock, or inform him that the Confederate me to the Custom House, I drew and fire tupon my Here is one laid by James-S. Pike, tong editorially we lay it to our heart! We see our friends and neighbor. assailant twice in quick succession, when he grasped connected with the New York Trittle, and now min- cors are among us, but how seldom does it occur to our

Here is one laid by Wendall Phillips shortly after speaking of that party:

While I was walking through a street in the city of ists) have attempted to bring about. It is the first emption act; for the Government is a unit, and if a sectional party ever organized in this country. It white and body bowed by the hardship of not less than does not know its own face, and calls its it national; man is by contract bound to serve it as mail carrier, it sixty years. His limbs trembled under their neavy but it is not national, it is sectional. The Republican cannot also claim military service from him at the same party is a party of the North pledged against the time.

Here is one laid by Wm. Lloyd Garrison about the same time:

" The Republican party is moulding public entiment in the right direction for the specific work me Abolitionists are striving to accomplish, viz: The dissolution of the Union, and the abolition of slavery through-Here is one laid in 1859, by the New York Tri-

" THE AMERICAN PLAG." " Tear down the flusting lie! hait mast the starry in g! Lisuit no sumy sky with hare's pointed reg!

Destroy it ye who can! he p sick it in the waves! It bears a reliow-man

To groan with yelion slaves! Here is another, laid by the same l'ribune in De-

cember, 1860: "Whenever a portion of this Union, large enough to form on independent, self-sustaining nation, shall see fit

if not regard for the principle of self government, will constrain the residue or the American people to say-Here is one laid by the Chicago Tribune in Decem-

ber, 1860: seceeded States, be they lew or many, will be whipped time past. He died in his sixty-firth year. back into the Union. We caution all such that in lan-

false prophets. the incoming administration; but the drift of opinion has ably succeeded him in the representation of Hayseem: to be that, if peaceable secession is possible, the retiring States will be assisted to go, that this needless him in the affections of the people of that county. the Union is to be dissolved, a bloodless seperation is by

possible. These are simply specimen eggs. Thousands more hatched. When she did that she did a gigantic crime, out it was little by the side of the crime of the men of

that party who laid the eggs.
[Why a crime? What are e.gs laid for but to be hatched? These eggs, after Charleston had patiently brooded on them, produced, in the course of human events, the full fledged bird, Secession.]

CAPT. HIRAM BLEDSOE, FIRST MISSOURI BATTERY .-

themselves supplied with twelve pound Napoleons. Capt. Hiram Biedsoe .- Mississipian

There is true philosophy in the following remarks of the Montgomery Advertiser.

It is not a very easy matter in times like these for or to obtain another coat, certainly stands a better chance in the event of a Yankee raid, than he who can members of the Legislature from service. boast of thousand invested in real estate or other productive property. The man who owns the least has the consolation of knowing that any change must be for the better, and he alone can, with his whole heart, feel perf cily satisfied with his position.

MOBILE .-- A Cairo correspondent of the New York

that this time Mobile is to be attacked. The small one dollar-bow much you pity him, eh?" place Grant will press forward. This move of Gen. the rigor of the climate and severtity of the weather. Banks insures the permanent possession of East Tennes-

DESERTERS FROM THE RAW SAVANNAH .- A COTTERpondent of the New York Herald writing from Holly Island, S. C., November 16th, states that a few days in charge and brought him a prisoner to Fort Pulaski, at the same time giving themselves up as deserters .-The officer, named Samuel Buckington, is a master's hope, with the poet, that: hands, in safe quarters at the Provost Marshal's, Hilton Head. The four men are detained in custody until the matter of their escape can be inquired into and a final disposition made of their case. They will probaAnd Lincoln's Navies strew the fatal shore." final disposition made of their case. They will proba-

SERIOUS AFFRAY .- A trifling seamp named Jack Ames got into an altercation with Mr. Watson, a shoeof our office, in reference to some money due by Ames. Blows, it seems, resulted, and in the course of the fracas Ames seized a shoemaker's knife from a bench in the shop and cut at Watson, but in doing so seriously cut Watson's partner, Mr. Wm. Edins, across the abdomen. This is the statement of Ames, but it is said, on the other hand, that he purposely cut Edins, who was interfering to stop the difficulty and get him out of the shop. Mr. Edia's wound is considered rather serious, so much so that bail in Ames' case was refused and he is now in jail. The affray occurred on Saturday night last. - Raleigh State Journal, 30th ult.

FROM TENNESSEE .- After the battle of Nov. 17th. Barn a courier dished up to him, with the information that the rebels were pressing the rear guard. He bid "good morning" to the family, with the remark: "That he formed Gen. Longstreet's accquaintance on the Potomac, and did not wish to meet him that morning, and that he would re-tire in the direction of Knoxville." And off he went, in a double quick, and retired behind his line of fortifications

near Knexville.

Six Federal wagone, loaded with clothing, wire capture of blankets and pants, were captured. A heavy train was turned back to Kentucky. So were three drove of stock

for the Federal army.

Mrs. Logias, en aged lady of seventy-thre winters, was murdered near Knexville because she simply asked a Yankee to leave her enough cabba e heads to make seed the ensuing season.
Thou-ands of negroes infest Knoxville, who have be-

Among the many things captured by our forces lately in East Tennessee are one hundred wagons well loaded

A BEAUTIFUL FIGURE.—Life is beautifully compared to a fountain ted by a thousand streams that perishes if one be dried. It is a silver cord twisted with a thouand thoughtless mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long than that they all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents daily to Here is one laid by the present Assistant Secretary crush the mouldering tenements we inhabit. The seeds of life are impregnated with death; health is made to oped by the daily example before our eyes, how fittle do thoughts that our knell shall perhaps give the next

THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA has decided that a soldier who becomes a contracter with the P.O. Department for carrying mails over a route more than ten At this juncture the crowd rushed upon me, the officer the organization of the Republican party. He was miles long is tops facto discharged from the army, because he is exempt by the act of Congress, which ap-*No man has a right to be surprised at this state of things. It is just what we (abditions a and disunishists) have attempted to bring about. It is the first Richmond Whig.

A Big Hunt.-The Lynchburg Republican says a party of gentlemen from Aibemarie, numbering six een, took nine days' hunt, in Augusta, a few days since, and killed 32 deer, 3 wild turkeys, 1 fox, 1 coon 22 peas anis, a wild cat and 2 rattlesnakes—the most successful nunt on record in this section in the same space of time. The game at the present market value would bring, if sold, over \$4,000.

PATRIOTIC CONGRESSMAN .-- An Abingdon corres pondent of the Knoxville Register says Hon. J. B Heiskell, one of the Confederate Congressmen from Tennessee, was in the recent fight at Rogersville .-With Maj. Paipps and about a dozen cavalrymen, they charged about one hundred Yankees, who threw down their arms and surrendered. Ever since the evacuation of East Tennessee, Col. Heiskell has been in the field with our army, standing guard, acting as scout and guide, and doing, all he could to relieve from Federal g asp the people whom he represents in Congress.

When the Federals occupied Rogersville some one sent Mrs. Heiskell a protection for hersell and propererty from Gen. Burnside. It was indignantly returned sent Mrs. Heiskell a protection for hersell and properto say authentically to the residue: 'We want to get with the remark that "she wanted no Federal protecaway from you,' we shall say-and we trust self-respect, tion; that she would take her fate along with the Southern people of her section and suffer what they did."

Death of Col. Jas. R. Love. We regret to have to announce the death of Col. Jas. R. Love, who died at his residence, in Haywood "Not a few of the Republican Journals of the interior county, on Monday last, 231 met. Toss paintal event are working themselves up to the belief which they was not unexpected, by the family and irrends of the deceased, for he had been in very feeble health for some

The deceased was a prominent man in his country guage of that sort they are adding new fuel to the flame and represented his county continuously from about which is already blazing too fiercely, and that the probabilities now are that the result will prove them to be He was much and highly esteemed, and in his death the people of Haywood, particularly the foor, have suffer dise prophets.

No man knows what public policy may demand of ed much loss. His son, Dr. S. L. Live, for years past State Journal, Nov. 20th.

The God-forsaken character of the Yankee race, re all means to be coveted. Do not let us make that im- marks the Savannah Republican, is exemplified in their selection of a target in Charleston for their long range These are simply specimen eggs. Thousands more guns—St. Michaels Construction of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the vengeance of the Most High. Why is it that the vengeance of the vengea guns-St. Michael's Church, an edifice dedicated to sort of people. It was thus: eggs which Charleston Heaven sleeps against such a people? It only sleeps. If the engagement of the 25th, near Ch tranongs, Gen Bragg rode up within one hundred and it ty yards of the enemy, in endeavoring to rally the left wing. Bu lets flaw thick and fast, but the gallant this of the Army of Ten. nessee paid as little attention to them as to drops of rain.

LIBERAL .- Mr. James Willie, of our county, is still doing his duty fully in the way of aiding the indigent families of soldiers. He delivered at the crib of Mrs.

coran, who writes from Springfield, Ohio, claims the hon-or of constructing Fort Sumter, for Colonel Bowman, the present military commandant at West Point.

Mr. Geo. Harriss of Wilmington, is my anthorized agent, who will give all necessary information.

Nov. 27, 1862.

PRESS WORKED BY WATER POWER.-The Petersburg All hall to the first Missouri battery and its gallant Register announces that its press is worked by water power, derived from the city reservoir. By this improvement, it expects to save several thousand dollars in the cost of fuel. The operation is said to be a beau-

tiful one. THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE. - Among the bills inany member of the community to acknowledge bimself satisfied, but so far as our knowledge extends, the only class that can expect happiness may be found among those who endeavor to make themselves contented with their position, whatever it may be. The man who has not means enough at his command to pay a week's beard, or to obtain at other controlled the least of the last of t

We are in the midst of Autumn with its "sear and vellow" hue and falling leaves—its cold and cloudy lays, and murky skies. Autumn-according to the Almanac; but Winter, according to appearance and feeling. How each chilling blast that comes from the North Pribune, says:

By arrivals from New Orleans, we learn that a large fields and hills of Virginia and Tennessee; and cause us, part of Gen. Banks's forces are withdrawing from the like the Frenchman, who, when others were expressing west side of the Mississippi, with the understanding their pity for a poor begger, exclaimed: "I pity him number of rebels at this city will not be able to save it those poor soldiers a blanket or an over-coat, or some from capture. Should Bragg attempt to reinforce the other confortable clothing that will protect them from

The falling leaves encumber the streets and side-walk and give tidy housekeepers much trouble to keep their yards and pavements clean. As the leaves fall from the trees, they remind one of the loafer's soliloquy:

"Leaves have their time to fall,

And so hev I; Only I falls more often, And more frequently.'

But trees will soon be bare, Autumn will give way to King Winter, and while he sits upon his throne, let us

"Right from their notive lands, the stormy North. May the winds blow, till every heel Is fix'd immovable in Carolina's strands;

MARRIED.

. In the upper part of New Hanover county, on the 30th ult., by Jas. B. Pigford, Esq., Mr. H. W. MOORE, to Miss MARTHA E. WELLS, yourgest daughter of Teachy Wells.

DIED. In this town, Nov. 29th, JAMES, infant son of William and Mary J. Wallace. That once loved form new cold and dead, Each mournful thought employs; We weep, our earthly treasures fied,

And withered all our joys. WILMINGTON MARKET, Dec. 21, 1863.

BEEF CATTLE-None worthy of note coming in, and the market is very poorly supplied. There is a fair demand for butchering purposes, and we quote on the hoof at 70 to 80 cents per lb. for net meat, as in quality. Braswax \$2.50 per ib.

Bacon—Is scarce and in demand. We quote small lots

from carts at \$2 50 per lb.

BUITER—Sells at \$5 to \$5 50 per lb. Conn—ls in demand, and ittle or none on market. We quote at \$5 50 to \$6 per bushel. CORN MEAL.—Is acarce and wanted. Sel's from the granaries at \$6 per bushel.

COPPERAS—Retails at \$1 75-to \$2 50 per lb.

COTTON—Sells at \$1 25 to \$1 50 per lb.

FLUB—The market is still poorly supplied, and there is a brisk demand. A few small lots have been received during the week, and sold at \$115 to \$125 per bbl. for superfine.

Fodder-\$15 per 100 ibs. EIDES-Green \$1 25 to \$1 50, and dry \$2 50 to \$3 per lb. LEATHER-Sole \$11 to \$11 50, and upper \$12 to \$13 per lb. at retail. Lard—\$2 25 per lb. by the bbl.
Molasses—Retains at \$ 4 to \$15 per gallon.

NAILS—By the keg. \$1 30 to \$1 35 per lb.
POULTRY—Chickens \$2 to \$2 25, and grown fowls \$2 25 to \$2.50 each for live ones, and dressed \$1 to \$1.25 per lb.

POTATOES—Sweet \$3 to \$10, and Irish \$12 to \$15 per bushel. Ponk-Fresh sells from carts at \$1 40 to \$1.50 per lb.

PHA NUTS-\$9 to \$10 per bushel. RICE—Clean sells by the cask at 30 cents per lb.

SALT—The market has continued to rule quiet for the week, and we quote sales during the week of sound made at \$14 to \$15 ps. bushel.

LUGAR—\$2 75 to \$2 80 per lb. by the bbl.

HEBTING-Fayetteville factory, \$3 to \$3 25 per yard by the bale.

FPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal at \$4 per gallon. Tallow—Selis from carts a: \$2.50 per lb.
Yarn—Selis by the base at \$25 to \$36 per bunch

Wood—is in demand, and prices use high. We quote by the boat load at \$20 to \$22 for pine, \$44 to \$25 for ash, and \$32 to \$35 per cord for oak. FAYETTEVILLE Nov. 30 .- Bacon, \$2 25 to \$0 00. -Lard, \$2 to burthen of supplying "food and clothing as heretofore"
the procession returning, and as it passed me, in the depth of my aroused disgust and odium, I hissed to the of the I'reasury (Francis E. Spinner) during the Frequency of the procession returning as heretofore.

The thermometer is 24 do not people in your hands, and if they are sent to us, your shall be returned to you—the excess on one side of the I'reasury (Francis E. Spinner) during the Frequency of the passed, 'O, you coward.' The Lieutenant of the passed, 'O, you coward.' The Lieutenant of the passed, 'O, you coward.' The Lieutenant of the passed of the passed, 'O, you coward.' The Lieutenant of the passed of the passed, 'O, you coward.' The Lieutenant of the passed of the pa or the other to be on parole. I hope you will "urge" then walked to the head of his company, halted, and, upon Gen. Hitchcock the acceptance of this proposition "as due to the most solemn considerations in the ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the turning, hestened up to me and said, 'You may consider ton the assaults of the election of Fremont) fail, no true turning, hestened up to me and said, 'You may consider ton the assaults of the election of Fremont) fail, no true turning, hestened up to me and said, 'You may consider ton "as due to the most solemn considerations in the turning, hestened up to me and said, 'You may consider ton the assaults of the election of Fremont) fail, no true turning, hestened up to me and said, 'You may consider ton the assaults of the election of Fremont) fail, no true turning, hestened up to me and said, 'You may consider ton the assaults of the election of Fremont) fail, no true turning, hestened up to me and said, 'You may consider ton the assaults of the election of Fremont) fail, no true turning, hestened up to me and said, 'You may consider ton the assaults of the election of Fremont) fail, no true turning, hestened up to me and said, 'You may consider to the nor turning, hestened up to me and said, 'You may consider ton the fail ton 'Should that numinates it, if the election of the \$10 to to \$0 00; white \$0 00: Hides—treen, \$1 50, dry. \$4 00. Iron—Swedes, \$2 50 to 00. Leather—Upper \$10 to 00 ole \$10 to \$0 per 10. Leather—Upper \$10 to 00 per galion; apple Brandy \$55 to 00; Peach grandy \$5 to 00. storastes—country made \$5 to \$10; Peach grandy \$5 to 00. storastes—country made \$5 to \$10 N. O \$10 to \$12 per galionials—\$125 per keg, retailing at \$150 to \$2 up per 10. onions, \$5 per boshed. Potatoes—irish, \$5 up per bushed; sweet, \$5 to \$1 00. kine 30 to 35 cts. Sugar \$3 00 to \$0 at retail. Payettevilie 4-4 Sheetings, 90 to 2.75.—
opinis lurpentine \$1.50 to \$2 per gailon. Tailow \$2.50

to 0 00. Wool, \$4 to \$6 00. S.1t, \$20 per bushel.-soap—Family Bar \$1 per lo.; Toilet, \$2. CAPS! CARDS! COFFEE! 500,000 GUN AND PISTOL CAPS, all kinds.

OUÚ PAIR COTTON CARDS, No. 10. 300 PAIR WOOL CARDS, No. 8. 6,000 LBS. PRIME RIO COFFEE.

Gun Tubes, Bazors, Bcissors, &c., &c., at WILSON'S, Oil, Leather, Saddlery and Harness Establishment.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 30th. 70-3t—10-1t Fayetteville Observer semi-weekly and weekly copy times and send bill to this office. BY THE GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, it becomes a Christian people under all circumstances to acknowledge the superintending care and sovereignty of Almighty God, and especially to contess our transgressions and humble ourselves before His chastening hand in seasons of affliction and calamity: Now, therefore, I, ZEBULON B. VANCE, Governor of the State of North Carolina, moved by these considera-tions, as also by the request of the General Assembly, and to concur in the action of other Southern States, do issue this my proclamation, setting apart Thursday, the 10th day of December next, as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and assembling their congregations, make earnest and ferven supplications unto God that He wilstay his wrath which has been heavy upon us, and especially, that He may in His wildom, open the way for the speedy restoration of peaces to our desciated land, on such terms as will best prompte His giory and both the spiritual and temporal wel-

fare of his creatures.

In testimony whereof, I, Zebulon B. Vance, GovL. 8
ernor, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief,
hath set my hand and caused the great seal of the Done at our City of Raleigh on the 37th day of Novem

By the Governor : R. H. BATTLE, JR., Private Secretary.

VIIL BE SOLD ON TUESDAY, the 8th day of December next, at the late residence of F. P. wifinamon, december on a credit of six months, ore 1 A PA SADDLE AND HARNES FRORSE,—No. 1 for Cavalry ADDIE AND HARASS FOREST, and to well to a tood.

Wa. S. MATHEWS, Adm'r.

Nov. 3 th. 1863.

7)-2ta1 -10*

TO ALL WHOM OF MAY CONCERN. THE FOLLOWING Sections of the Revised Code of the

on or near the seast ore and shall secret'y or without notice a terwards with such fraudu ent intent cone al die same of tall to give notice to the Co.sm safomer, he shall be deem ed to have stoles the same goods or other properly, and the said goods and property shall be deemed and had as to all persons and for all purposes to have been stolen."

If any person shall empezzle, seal or receive knowing

ay be as whalle. The plan lines. to place it fairly before tations of the enemy. expressed our convicour raising difficulties must

man the and incorve. past.

ish. The var

and of the present year: ort for the ture

I that Homogen from 1st For the Journal At a meeting of the citizens of Wolf Pitt dietrict, gard-Dear Sir:-I respectfully ask you to allow the alien to humanity in its less professional aspects. ... 30,851 retary.

year will not exceed fifty thousand bales. A few bales r a the following resolutions offered by Soloman Gornto ew hundred bales, may have been smoggled out, but alto | Esq., were unanimously adopted.

gether too few to take into account. At the blockade runners can be must be cared or and fell and taken out more than as much more. They cannot have must be cared or and fell and. Resolved, that we, the citizens of Wolf Pitt district. done it. The reports of all the Confederate ports will not will raise by votus are contribution, and pay over to the show 150 0'0 bales; nor do we think that much even has gone. Chairman of this meeting a sum equal to fits per cest. make you streeting quite as much or will have gone during the year, even if we include the titled position of military affairs, cotton crossed over the Rio Grande rom Brownsville, Tex to so but re our readers all the tas, to Matamorat, in the Mexican i epartment of Taman-

for vention at Augusta Much cotton has no doubt been wasted, damaged, rutted It minent position be- as may be seen at almost any rakroad depot, and in the country has been reduced to an of that then, with the cone de extent far beyond anything that the small exports could - if that convention to its effect, and beyond even the loss by burning or the devis-

In another column will be found the speech delivered by rue, is a also in its nature com- Louis Naronson at 'he opening of the French Chambers. sed funding, and if this The most significant proposition contained in it is that in letter than any other, its favour of a European Congress to adjust all existing disit at her harne with, for putes and disturbances upon the basis of living facts and near persiedy be devised interests, unhampered by the worn out conventions of the

the of independence which | Although the French Emperor alludes but briefly to rat would be secured, and American affairs, still the Federal papers see or affected and the trice of blood and life, seem this proposed European Congress a dangerous squintof a portion of their ing at interference upon the American as well as upon the ture 'y when personal ser. European Continent, with a view to a settlement in accor-The enemy is believed to have crossed in force at my and onjust to compute dance with living facts and interests; for it is known that the 5th by the Emperor, who disvered the following and Germanna fords. Preparations are being made to need means. Proper- France looks to establishing her influence as a world-pow speech: er, and not simply a European, hence her interference in Mexico and in the East.

the take Central Bragg. Perhaps she may feel pledged by her very position, so I manifesting the truth to the country. The frankness wal, although any conference which may be held. Louis Napoleon evipurpose of the enemy, den ly looks to the extension of the European doctrine of taig-General, the "balance of power" to other continents, and may wish The was defeat to make things safe in his rear, before he attempts any here Mountain, and bazardous movement in his front. At any rate, his speech s. authorgh it is is same leadly enigmatical to have set the Yankee scribes to and wounded writing, since what it says is of less importance than what and prisphers near- may be inferred from it, or rather what amplication it may admit of should circumstances favour such amplification. At present we see little early prospect of any decided or " b'ar," think decisive action on the part of France. We only say that oriunity to re which Louis Napoleon's language pledges him to nothing, from the po- it caves the whole matter open to him to take advantage of vance still mo e rapidly if political anxieties did not disour roles, or co- circumstances in the manner that he may think most likely | turb it; but in the life of nations unforeseen and inevito cusure to his own benefit, and incidentally, to the benefit

or a nage force and a Nations have few sympathies and seldom involve them e well-founded or selves from merely sentimental motives. Which of us, in Mexico and Cochia China, the insurrection of Poland. the which re. in times gone by even thought of the United States taking so much criticism have not been the result of any of the parties struggling upon so much criticism have not been the result of any pre-To such an excited soil of any country in Europe? As individuals we had meditated plan; they have been brought about by the was raind, that our preferences and aversions, but these were never strong gretted. the gravest enough to lead us to favour actual intervention on the assured the least of the Federal Government. We may judge of others when better by curselves. If it suits Louis Napolson and promotes his own interests, or tends to increase the power and inof the commander fluence and prosperity of France he may intervene, for his stradiuesa to own good, but not for ours, though that might incidentally seas of Asia. solated from follow. If, on the contrary, he does not see his interest in lift c. n. | interference, he will not interfere.

the extrine To the Hon. M. C. Mordecai : The scheme recently adopted by the convention of banks goed that ceive therefore, that no one has digested it better, or is better prepared to meet any objection which may be sagmy because I regard it as the best which has been thrown for the purpose of securing to the tax-payers a sufficient onnons for the payment of their taxes. To ob

the time this they have the privilege of purchasing six percent.

al, who houst compare at pir. Well, this is good as iar as it goes, and discussed, would seem to protect the tax payer against the grasp of discussed, would in nowing off and her dignity. Let us

The washington and Cobb's artillery lost all their one would seem to protect the tax payer against the grasp of the speculator. But is not a wealthy man the speculator. But is not a wealthy man the speculator in these times of high taxation he is not a wealthy man the hast to pay a tax of \$900; and to possess himself of who has to pay a tax of \$900; and to possess himself of the he must buy \$10,000 worth of bonds. Nay more, a specific first the speculator. But is not a wealthy man the specific first the speculator. But is not a wealthy man take note of that declaration. Let us to the specific first the specif dy for an advance that cannot, without great sacrifice, purchase four or live is it not urgent to recogn ze by new conventions that a thing and put he thou and dolans worth of bonds. Is not the scheme, then, which has been irrevocably accomplished, and to carry and a form of the objection of placing the man of moderate he common accord what the man of the moderate

is in a sure degree of the capital st? I may have miscontained that the details are so arranged as to avoid the difficulty, if it be a difficulty at all an early reply is respectfully asked by one who addresses you in a spirit of fallness and The above by a correspondent of the Columbia South Carelinaan, argues what we thought and partially said at then is to no total the time of first reading the plan adopted by the South Car-Those of moderate means cannot obtain the necessary excited, powerful interests demand solution in the South

ame unt of bouds without a sacrifice of their little property. as well as in the North. To this it would appear that they must submit, or failing in

For the Journal.

KINSTON, N. C., Nov. 25th, 1863. - ve most common as well as most flagitious crime among sukely to be our wadders is described. To prevent this, our military and heart heavy in three have from time to time seen lit to enact the most are entrawa, and the evil is sail only partially averted. four troops we ly be removed by removing the cause that leads to it. It is the world is matters not what is said of patriotism and one's dury to his matters not what is said or patriotism and one and y to me that the y will in matters not what is said or patriotism and one and y to me country, there are still other considerations which, with a majority of common soldiers, outweigh everything else majority of common soldiers, outweigh everything else. These are their homes, their wives and their children. We are a numer cal are aware that this should not be the case, but it neverthet the same of a numer tall in April of 1862, when many of our troops in the field

wave called upon to re-enlist, they were promised sixty days' furlough, to be given during the following tweets wa reset d in the first the first the first that the fir had not and tamines which a promise of indulgence had raised to the nighest pitch, have been blasted, and distrust has taken the sec. the sec inherent secondance. Under existing orders but one then secret projects which lear the light of day; but he is no shops that from every one hundred present for duty is granted a even if the proposal should not be unanimously adopt-A since seave of absence. Thus it will be seen, that in a company ed, it would have sad immense advantage of having which exists allowed the minutes of even minety-nine men, no member is

allowed the privilege of viciting his family, although the latter may be just and right, but we do not think that the continguacies of the service in every instance reduced family, although the conciliation and peace; the of that the continguacies of the service in every instance reduced family and it. And what we more certainly and it, that it is creating a very general and great dissativation run me the solidors. Then Shaith's order of least You know, now, gentleme memia-the in winter, granting furloughs in a liberal manner did more to the a corred tegres with which the camps were at that time flooded.

It was a prohibition of furlenges previous to this that about of votes, caused hundreds to desert the ranks. Gen. Smith's order that the effect of returning these men to duty, where they

At a meeting of the members of the McRae Artillery, seld at Fort Fisher on the 25th irst., the following pream-WHEREAS, God in his Alwise Providence hath seen fi Temove from time into eternity our comrade in arms and level friend, James W. Pigford, who departed this life it his residence in Bladen county, Nov. 2d, aged 27 years.

Kesolved 1st, That in his death our country has lost a v paranting ship, and and fai hiul soldier and ourselves a true and esteemed

Lesolved 2d, That we offer our heartfelt condolence to he family of the deceased, and commend them to the pro-Him who cereth for the fartherless and widow. Reschood 3d hat though we wear no outward badge o of the decident tide of the triple of the serious that the serious that the serious that the serious that our loss was his eternal gain.

Resolved at last though we wear no outward backs of maining we deeply feel our bereavement, but hope and triplets that this serious that our loss was his eternal gain.

Resolved 4th, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased, and also to the Wilmington land."

Journal, with the request that the Fayettevilla Observer copy.

A. M. COBB, Ch'n. Sopy.

Some against his subject to the from Honse here?

Interest to the from this has been to be a from the first to be a from the first

Onslow county, N. C., the following proceedings were had:
10.729 | Dallard From requested to act as Secchair, and B. J. Pollard, Ezq., requested to act as Sec-Say that the current quarter equals or exceeds the last, which it will be doubt do, still the whole exports for the a few well-timed and appropriate remarks; whereupon gard—Dear Sir:—I shell.

1st. Resolved. That while there is aubustance in the coun A'll the blockade runners east of the Mississippi have not try the wives and children of our brave soldiers in the field ted on the axint fithe county to be handed over by the Chairman to a Committee of three, to be appointed by the tair, who e daty it shall be to see that the amount is dis tributed to support the needy families of the soldiers and the poor of this district.

In accordance with the second resolution the Chairappointed the following named gentlemen the Commitee for the district, viz: Aaron F. Farnell, D. W. Russell and Maj L. O. Fonville.

zen of the dis rict, contributed \$100. Mr. John S. Wilkins, also contributed \$100. On motion the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be sent to the Wilmington Journal, with a request that the same be published.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die. E W. FONVILLE, Chairman. B. J. POLLARD, Secretary. Wolf Pitt, Oaslow, Co , N. C., Nov. 18, 1863.

Additional European News. The Opening of the French Chambers-Foreign Policy PROM ORANGE COURT HOUSE-FIGHT EXPROTED. Clause of the Speech of the Emperor.

The French Chambers were opened at 1 o'clock on

Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Deputes : The annual as-embly of the great bodies of the State is always a happy opportunity for bringing together the to the cral Enage, boldly assumed, and still so much in need of strengthening, men who are devoted to the public welfare, and for of our mutual int recourse claims anxiety and strengthens our r solutions. I therefore bid you welcome.-The legislative body has been retewed a third time since the foundation of the Empire, and for the third time, in sorte of some local dissents, I can only conhave all taken the same oath to me. That is a guaranty to me of your support. It is our duty to attend to the affairs of the conatry promptly and well, remaining faithful to the Constitution which has given us eleven years of prosperity, and which you have sworn to uphold.

Assuredly the prosperity of our country would adtable even's occur which must be boldly and fearlessly fac d and met without shrinking. Of this number is the war in America, the compulsory occupation of The distant expeditions which have been the subject of force of circumstances, and yet they are not to be re-

How, in tee', could we develope our foreign commerce it, on the one hand, we were to relinquish all influence in America; and it, on the other, in presence of the vast territory occupied by the Spaniards and Dutch, France was to remain alone without possessions in the

In Mexico, after an unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and our sailors overcame, we have seen the population welcome us as liberators and obtained at Angusta is said to have originated with you, and I con- Our offers will not have been fruitlers, and we shall be largely reward d for our sacrifices when the destinies will add that I give it a general approval, not of that country, which will owe its regeneration to us, Ridge. Gen. Hardee commanding, met the attack with And on Lockout becomes simple, practicable and efficient. Having now reble a mission Let us, then, put faith in our expedilockout because the public, but for the additional reason that it enment and high qualities render him worthy of so norepu sed. Five the usand dead lay in front of our works —
And on Lockout because the public and the programment of a convention, which above at ceived the imprimator of a convention, which, above ad others, is most entitled to confidence in such matters, the tions beyond sea. Commerced to avenge our bonor, needay. After night fall the enemy improved their posischeme is largely enhanced in its importance, and has se- they will terminate in the trium in of our interests; tion on Lookout, posting batteries to enfilled our position spheared to scheme is largely enhanced in 1 s importance, and has so and if projudeed minds will not see the good promise on Mission Fidge, necessitating the evacuation of our lines, and if projudeed minds will not see the good promise of the seed s which fell back Eastward from Mission Ridge towards bernow, and we vides for the apportionment of the bonds among the states glory achieved, so to say, at the two extremities of the scenarios, in the control of the several Cohection Districts, world-at Pekin and in Mexico.

by common accord what the peace of the world requires?

The treaties of 1815 have ceased to exist. Theforce of circumstances has up set them, or tends to ups t them. erously modified them by the cession of the Ionian Islands, and Russia treads them under foot at Warsaw. In the midst of these successive intringments of the fundamental European pact ardent passions become over

What then, can be more legitimate and more sensiwhich divides us already lasted long enough? Is the jealous rivalry of the great Powers incessantly to ch

Let us no longer give importance to the subversive spirit of extreme parties by opposing ourselves with narrow calculations to the legitimate aspirations of nations. Let us have the courage to substitue a regular and stable state of affairs for an unhealthy and precarious condition, even if it should cost sacrifices. Let us meet without a preconceived system, without exclusive ambition, animated by the sole thought of establishing an order of thirgs based her ceforth upon the well understood interests of the sovereigns and of

I cannot but beli ve that this appeal would be listened to by all. A refusal would lead to the supposition of secret projects which fear the light of day; but shown Europe where lies danger and where salety. Two ways are open-the one leads to progress through conciliation and peace; the other, sooner or later, conduets fatally to war by the obstinacy of maintaining a

You know, now, gentlemen, the tone which I propese to adopt towards Europe; approved by you, sanc-A said all a complaint, stop desertion, and restore the efficiency though of the army then all the flatulent proclamations and hartened to, for I speak in the name of France.

The London Times says the Emperor's sentences seem to be uttered from the tribune rather than the throne. More than ever he descends into the lists, anwhere the sellier has any hope of seeing his loved ones to the internal before the major of the worst consequences may be the relative event of the major of the worst consequences may be the relative event of the sellier has any hope of seeing his loved ones for his adversaries, takes credit for his achievements, holds out promises for his achievements, bolds out promises for his achievements, and concludes by leaving on his hearman of the sellier has any hope of seeing his loved ones for his achievements, holds out promises for his achievements, and concludes by leaving on his hearman of the major of the maj or war, in the construction of a railway or the establishment of an empire, there is only one master in France, and that is Napoleon III.

The English press generally find little to commend in the Emperor's recommendations. He is "bewildered." The Paris journals generally applaud the speech.

The London Gazette publishes a dispatch from Earl Russell, dated October 20, addressed to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg. It is short, and commences by stating that her Majesty's Government have no wish to prolong the correspondence with the Russpecial obligations with regard to Poland, and that the red to Confederate, we received for answer, that they rights of Poland are contained in the same instrument | were put out for use within the enemy's lines in pur-

"Official" Correspondence.—The New York Mercury gives the following as a copy of an "official" triotic, or that they occurred without the intelligent sed between cognizance of the Gov the respective commanders at Charleston: JAMES ISLAND, Aug. 23, 1863 .- To Gen Beaure they give evidence of an intelligent sense of interest not

United State forces, under my command to occupy Charleston. GRN. GILMORE.

Dear Sir:-You shan't.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1861, by J. S. Terasher, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 27, 1863. The enemy threw six shells into the city to-day. Only two buildings were struck, but nobody hurt. The shelling | ed by experience, that making a debt is not the only idea of Sumter, and forts Moultrie and Johnson, together with or alternative of financial administration in a time of battery Simkins, by the enemy from Grogg and Wagner war, that creating a current debt in issues of credit to has been lively and continuous. The number of shots of all kinds fired on Sumer on Thursday and Friday were 461, of Col. E. W. Muntiort being present, but not a citi- which two hundred and eight missed. No casualties and no damage to the works.

> FROM CHARLESTON. CHARLESTON, Nov. 21, 1863.

continued last night.

FROM ABINGDON, VA. ABINEDON, VA., Nov. 27th, 1863. Nothing definite from East Tennessee to corroborate the reported surrend or of Knoxville, though rumors are plenty.

Nothing new this morning. Mortar shelling of Sumter was

ORANGE C H., Nov. 27th, 1863. The enemy is believed to have crossed in force at Ely's meet them. There was some cannon diag this morning .-A fight is expected in the vicinity of the Chancelloraville | proportion to the occurring needs of the government, have now no American commerce. Neutral ships de battle ground.

FROM RICHMOND

RICHMOND. NOV. : 7. All the advices from Northern Virginia indic to a battle as immirent in the vicinity of Chancellorsville. Passengers from Frederick-burg this atternoon, report that five thousand Yankee cavalry crossed at Ila' Ford on Thuis day morning. Considerable firing in that direction was gratulate myself upon the results of the elections. You heard yesterday and to-day up to the time the train left. The enemy is believed to be on the son h side of the river in large numbers.

The French steamer Greenade brought despatches for the French consul.

THE FIGHTING AROUND LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN. ATLANTA, Nov. 27, 1363. There is nothing new from the army. The Confederacy learns from general officers just down, that light skirmishing began on Saturday. The intelligence on Sunday and Monday was that skirm shing continued along the line At daylight on Theeday the battle began, the energy charging impetuously on Lookout forty thousand strong, at the same time occupying the attention of our right wing at the foot of Wissionary Ridge. The onset at first was not so impetuous, but increased in vigor and volume as the day advanced. Hill's corps, command d by Breckiur idge, met

the attack, and checked the enemy with unflinching courage. La e in the afternoon the enemy increased and repeated the attacks, but n ade no impression on our line. At four o'clock, P. M., our left centre gave way, the ene my pouring through the valley like a flood on Lookcut. Our forces retreated during the night, the enemy not pursuing. The remnant of our left was wi hdrawn to Missionary Ridge, where our lines were maintained during the battls. Some of our command on he left wirg were cap

tured.

On Wednesday, before sunrise, the enemy advanced in force upon our artillery open ranks in front of Mission shall have been handed over to a Prince whose enlight. | wonderful vigor and success, and charge after charge was Chickamauga, where it now stands. The battle was not recewed on Thursday. Our los in killed and wounded is of sixty millions a year. Russia h s already declared that conferences at which 1,000; the enemy's at least twenty thousand. Our loss in The Washington and Cobb's artillery lost all their guns.

Gen Waitham is not seriously woulded, and is now

FROM ATLANTA.

ATLANTA, Nov. 27th, 1863. The city is full of conflicting rumors. Passengers by the down (2 P. M.,) train say that our line of battle is at Chickamauga, the men not disheartened or discouraged. We lost many prisoners, variously estimated at five thou-

From the Memphis (Atlanta) Appeal.

Benk Convention. The convention of bankers called to meet at Augusta, on the 16th, for the purpose of considering the evil | Lieut. Gen. D. H. Hill. of our financial embarrassments, with a view to sug-What then, can be more legitimate and more set at they must shown, or raining in the face of a suprement arbitrarient? What can be a suprement arbitrarient in the face of a suprement arbitrarient. more in conformity with the ideas of the age, with the Georgia, and represented in very small force from North In reply I am instructed to say that after careful conmasters of the ceremonies, ministers, and other officers more in conformity with the ideas of the age, with the wishes of the greatest number, than to address ourselves to the conscience, to the reason of statesmen in all countries to the Confederace. What, however, was lacked, we observe here been preferred by your Commanding Gen. to the considered, to the reason of statesmen in an countries, and to say, Have not the prejudices and raccor of the Confederacy. What, however, was lacked, we charges have been preferred by your Commanding Gensuppose, in representation from the other States, was eral or others against you, and no complaint, even of peror himself enters from the bottom of the hall, the conceived to be more than supplied, in the number, postruct the progress of civil z viou? Shall we be constantly casting defiance at each other by exaggerated and South Carolina. While noticing the presentatives from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. While noticing the presentative from Georgia and South Carolina. armaments? Are our most precious resources to be indefinitely exhausted in vain oscentation of cur strength? I can be an extraordinary number of men of character, we not the first strength of the prominent among them by rerson of their activity the relief of an efficer from his command constitutes no closer and well accentuated at the request of the Commanding General. Lour firm and calm in tone and manner. Ascending the throne, he drew forth the speech, which he read with a closer and well accentuated at the request of the Commanding General. tice prominent among them by rerson of their activity of finitely exhausted in vain oscentation of cur strength?

It is and skirmi-hes around about Newbern and Washington that this event with the summary execution of this grace of the relief of an efficiency of the relief of the ous in affairs financial and commercial, for the last several years, of Savannah. No doubt much consideration is due to the convention, when we consider the high social and intellectual elements of which it was composed. taken in connection with the fact that it had the advantage of esoteric knowledge and experience, upon subicts about which esoteric classes are supposed to be generally very ignorant. While not denying the paramount intelligence of the members of the convention, or ques ioning their patriotism, it might not be amiss to observe, that while an esoteric class has all the peculiar qualification for intelligent legislation, the suggestions of interest may not be wanting in giving peculiar shape and direction to legislation. Bankers may be intelligent without guile, and in aspects of patriotism, may be is exception to the usual rule of humanity which affirms hat a " man's shirt is nearer to his skin than his coat. The lofty patriotism of the banks, in their cordial apport of the Government in the first year of the war, nas often been the subject of eloquent mention, no doubt deserved. Not having been in the "secrets of the State" we have no very articulate knowledge as to the extent of the Secretary of the Treasury's obligation and gratitude. We remember, however, that the banks suspended very soon after the war began, and with individuals made very heavy issues of change bills to supply the place of the silver thus withdrawn; and we remember, also, that when treasury notes were first issued they were taken promptly, nay greedily, at the coun ters of the banks to exchange for their own issues. We emember, also, that after the fall of Nashville and New Orleans, the banks, instead of giving you bank bills at their counters in exchange for Confederate bills, gave Confederate bills for those of banks, and so exhausting was the process of substitution, that a few weeks, or months, only, sufficed to witness the phenomenon of the almost total disappearance of bank notes from the country. We may suggest another remembrance, more recent than the last, and yet not without connection with it, that while observing the total disappearance of bank issues as circulation in the cotton States, we noticed in Tennessee very large amounts of such issues, not in general circulation, to be sure, but in private hands, held for sale at the rate of two or more Confederate dollars for one of the banks of Georgia, South Carolina, sian Cabinet for the mere purpose of controversy, and or Alabama; and upon asking how the notes of those concludes by asserting that "the Emperor of Russia has banks got abroad, and why were they so much prefer-

> From the fact that the proposition for calling the convention originated in South Carolina, as well as the views which form the basis of the projet, submitted by CHARLESTON, Aug. 23, 1863.—To Gen. Gilmors— the convention, under the endorsement of the Richmond G. T. Beauregard. Sentinel, the supposed organ of the Administration, we sentinel. The battle commenced at 10, and became general at JAMES ISLAND, Aug. 23, 1863.—To Gen Beaure- are fairly entitled to the conclusion that there was intelli-GEN. GILNORE, gent accord between the Secretary of the Treasury twelve o'clock.

ed through secret agents in buying cotton in the South.

and the convention, that Mr. Trenholm was the intellectual adumbration of Mr. Memminger, and that the with great slaughter, capturing seven flags and some convention in submitting its programme "spake as one prisoners, but the enemy gained a ridge near our cen

having authority. We would have thought, that Mr. Memminger ere this would have learned that his persuasion, very sincerely held when he was appointed to his present position, that Charleston financial administration was a sofficient intellectual basis for the administration of the We would also have thought that he would have learnmeet the wants of the Government, to be absorbed hereafter in interest paying forms of longer date, or postponed periods of payment are not the only set eme

The government, owing to the newness of its politiof receipt, the Secretary seemed to think there was but admission of the prowess and enterprise of our gallant one resourse, and that was to create a debt, that there little Navy, and an acknowledgment of the ruin which was but one resource, and that was to use the currency has befallen the carrying trade of the United States. of the banks until it was exhausted or frightened off, and Our naval authorities have not received the ciefit due then, in default, its own credits to meet the current to the able manner in which this branch of the public wants of the government, and fund them as they in defence has been managed; and that, too, under disad creased or accumulated. In a city like Charleston, or vantages which it was thought could not be overcome a small State, whose exigencies are few, and wants They have forced from the enemy admission that our were but the normal demands of a time of peace, such small Navy has been managed with more ability that administration was practicable and obvious; but when some of our own people are willing to concede: of political economy, that a national debt is a national rived for prompt and decisive action. blessing. Certainly his financial system is the simplest | It we were at war with some great naval Power we one imaginable.

issuance of \$1,000 000,000 in six per cent. bonds, with ourselves with the reflection that we had at least the in coin; the bonds to be apportioned among the States a naval Power. The four or five ships with which Ea posed by one fell swoop to fund the whole debt of the ed to state that the rebels had six hundred men of-war country, and now to dispense with treasury notes by a and we five slow and Laky tubs. This disgraceful dis resort to taxation. Taxation may have been as well crepancy must be laid to the account of Secretary resorted to in the beginning as now, and if it be a prime | Welles. object of this scheme simply to deplete the currency, the currency can be as well depleted by an annual tax of a impracticable in administration, by forced distribution justure: of obligations among the States, with sixty millions. The appointed hour was one o'clock, and as early as rate rotes are depreciated, or years hence when gold the probable bearings of will be required, with interest accumulating at the rate discussed, showed how much the popular interest

scheme may possess, we think we can see, but we con were about to be uttered in its presence. Gen Harris, who fought through the battle, is also here.
Our wounded are beginning to arrive. Bragg's headquar- him that the adopt on of the bankers' succedaneum car- Guard. Precisely at ten minutes to one the thunder not but trust that Congress will have sagacity enough of the guns from the Invalides announced that the Em taxation at once.

sard and upwards. All of our dead and wounded are in our readers the annexed letter from the War Depart grown to be a fine child and tall for his age, attired in They have been discarded nearly everywhere—in Greece, the enemy's hands. In the attack on Lookout the enemy's ment to Gen. D. H. Hill, who demanded an inquiry the dollors of a corporal of the Grenadiers. in Belgium, in France, in Italy, as upon the Danube. loss was incomparably greater than ours. They drove into the cause of his relief from command in the army one decrease is agricultured to alter them, England has genus back by force of numbers. It is not known if the fight letter from Adjutant General Cooper is sufficiently ex- Anna Murat, remarkable for her beauty and dignified planatory, and removes every imputation that may have carriage. The sight at this moment was brilliant and been indulged in by the public or the press : ADJ'T AND INSP'T GEN'S OFFICE.

Richmond, Nov. 20, 1863. considerations than those of military delinquency, such as contrariety of views, want of harmony, or the like, may have well induced such application. Indeed, with an officer of your past service and approved gallantry, military delinquency is a presumption not to be indulged by any one, and certainly not in the absence of all charge or complaint sanctioned by the Department .--No injustice, therefore, is done you, as certainly no reflection on your well earned military reputation is in-

considerations for the interest of the service, to grant a Court of Inquiry on your application. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, S. COOPER. Adj't and Insp. Gen.

tended by the Department, in declining, from general

From the Richmond Dispatch. Prayers for Peace. The recommendation of Pius IX. that, on the 1st of December, the faithful begin a devotion of twenty days for peace in America, is eminently becoming the head of a Church whose Divine founder came to bring peace upon earth and good will among men. In announcing this period of devotion to his congregations on Sunday last, we understand that the Roman Catho. lic Bishop of this Diocese, the very learned and exemplary Dr. McGill, explained to his people that the peace for which he expected them to pray was such a peace as honorable and patriotic men could accept, and which did not involve any sacrifice of their rights and liberties.

the whole Christian world, both Roman Catholic and Mill. The boiler was located out of doors on an angle Protestant, could unite in their prayers at the period formed by the main building and a wing used for a madesignated for the restoration of peace to this bleeding chine shop, facing towards the latter. Both the buildand distracted land. Surely here is a platform and an ings were of stone. The boiler was thirty-three feel occasion on which all Christendom could lay aside its long and weighed, when empty, 7,000 pounds or more. internal differences, and send up to the throne of the In the rear of the boiler about fifty feet was a fence, a Eternal Father, from the altars of Catholic temples and long woodpile, and the combined track of the Macon and the pulpits of Protestant churches, one blending volume | Western and Southwestern Railroad, upon a wide emof solemn, earnest, and faithful prayer that, in the lan-barkment about four feet high, and covered with a net guage of the English ritual, God may "abate the work of heavy T rail for convenience of switching. pride, assuage the malice, and confound the devices" The force of the explosion seemed to concentrate itself of our enemies; that, in the words of Jeremy Taylor, He may say to the destroying angel, 'It is enough;' that He may cause this crimson deluge to abate, and machine shop, and the vapor and boiler held together anchor cur tempest-tost ark upon an Ararat, and span lorced an aperture through both wails of more than the stormy heavens with the bow of peace. Who can twenty feet in diameter. The boiler itself was lifted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which constitutes the Emperor of Russia King of Poland are contained in the same instituted which contained which contained in the same instituted which contained in the sam doubt that prayers thus offered would procure for us from its bed, and driven with tremendous force through dove bearing the clive branch from the very midst of of sixty feet or more, imbedding a cross tie in the fluc the seething and seemingly fathomiess flood?

THE following is a special dispatch to the Ri if they occurred without such intelligent cognizance, patch:

CHICKAMAUGA, Nov. 25.—General Bragg abandoned Lookout Mountain last night, as no longer tenable or have been driven through some houses just beyond and important, and massed his army on Missionary Ridge. Our right extended well up to the mouth of the on the other side. Chicamanga, where the enemy had sent a heavy force. Gen. Hardee commanded the right wing, and Gen.

On the right Hardee repulsed the enemy's assault tre and enfiladed our lines. The men, supposing that the enemy were successful elsewhere, gave way on our left, when the Federals occurried that part of the ridge Our whole army was withdrawn at night, and is now crossing the Chickamanga.

There were no rails (?) by which to bring off our ar Confederate treasury in a time like this was a delusion | tillery, and in some cases several guns were lost ar some prisoners

Our loss in killed and wounded is slight. The enemy's forces were two to our one.

Destruction of United States Commerce by the Con

federate Cruisers. We call attention to the following extracts from the New York Herald, showing the lamentable condition cal condition, having no revenues or permanent sources of the commerce of the United States. It is a frank

the demands on the treasury in a week were more than It is indied most galling to the national pride that the de nands on South Carolina in a year, it followed four or five fleet Anglo rebel cruisers should be allowed that neither the one nor the other would answer; that, to drive our commerce from the seas and defy our pavy the unstinted issue of currency would, by a plethora in of five or six hundred vessels of war. Fractically w break government and country both down beyond the all our carrying trade, and the majority of these neutra power of ultimate, much less cotemporaneous resurrec ships are owned by Englishmen, who thus reap the on tion or restitution, through the employment of an ly profits of the Anglo rebel depredations upon cur mar agency so slow, and as liable to obstructions in its chan's. Trading vessels are advertised in our column operation as that of funding. As a man, instead of to sail on such and such days "under neutral flags." as giving property for the payment of a debt, property if the flag of the Union, whose shelter commerce which his creditors are willing to take, will give his once eagerly sought, were now to be avoided like a current notes of hand, to be taken up by interest bearing notes having a longer time to run, until his property is absorbed ten times over, so the Secretary seems of the proportion is reversed. The number to have forgotten so far, that there is any property in of foreign vessels clearing from this scaport is doubl the country, and only to have thought that notes and the number of American vessels, and, of course, the bonds are the government's only resource. He seems number of arrivals is divided in the same ratio. N to have a holy horror of taxation, taxation proportionate to the want, it may be, because toxation is a method indifference. The sentiments which they are use are of od too obvious for a place among the mysteries of a decidedly different sort. We have been grumpling finance, or because he may have inherited the old idea about them quite long enough. The time has now ar-

might look upon this destruction of our commerce as The p-ojet of the Augusta convention proposing the some of the necessary exils of war, and might couson coupons for the interest attached, and payable annually chance of retaliation. But the rebel Confederacy is not and a tax equivalent to the interest to be levied annularly, in addition to the tax to be levied for the support pose a navy. * Six hundred vesse's against five of the Government in lieu of treasury notes, which are | -this is the comparative strength of the Union and advised to be disused as currency, is the climax, the perfection of the Secretary's idea. It certainly is an of their comparative strength upon the records of their apology for the failure of past schemes, when it is pro work which each has done at sea, he would be compelled

THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH LEGISLATURE .-- A sufficiently large amount, to bring currency within limits | correspondent of the New York World, writing from and meet expenses, as it can by a resort to a method. Paris, thus describes the opening of the French legis

added to the debt by way of interest. We suppose cleven the lines of carriages might be seen beginning the gentlemen of the convention thought that as the to wend their way to the place of rendezvous, filled with people owed the debt, debt and interest, when paid, official personages of every grade-civil military and will be coming to themselves. That may be, but this ecclesiastical—all en grand tenue, or with the general question may also present itself, whether it is any less a public in plain garbs, who had been fortunate enough debt because owed to themselves, and whether it is not to obtain tickets. Vast crowds assembled in the rather a question of time and payment-a question of Place de Carousel and the Place Napoleon III, and payment now or soon, without interest, while Confede- the animation displayed, and the eager tone in which the legislature has increased of late in France, and als What fascinations to bankers and financiers this how much importance was attached to the words that

less that we do not see its advantages to the country.—
Equal taxation on property by the Government, as entrance to the Grand Salle des Etats, where the Chamwas said by Mr. Gregg, of South Carolina, in the con- bers are convoked, was strewn with gravel and fined to see the nature of the plan submitted by the conven- peror had entered his carriage, and that the Imperial tion, and will have firmness enough to cast aside all procession was on its way to the place of meeting financial subterfuges by meeting the evil by appropriate Only a few minutes previously the Empress and he r court had arrived at the entrance of the Grand Halt. up the centre of which her Majesty walked with her usual graceful elegance of dress, person and bearing. It affords us pleasure in being able to place before In one hand she held the little Prince imperial, now

Close beside her walke I the Princesses Clotilde and Mathilde, Lucien and Joachim, Murat and Princess imposing, the vast ball, with its side galleries and double range of richly gilded columns, was filled to overflowing on each side with elegantly attired ladies while the middle space was entirely filled with the gor-General: -Your letter, of the 13th inst., requesting geous robes and uniforms of cardinals, marshals, ad-

clear and well-accentuated utterance, and amidst the deepest silence and attention. You might at any moment have heard a pin drop upon the matble floor

A Seckbologer for Beecher -The rector of Liver pool has sent the following letter to the Secretary of the Emancipation Society:

In reply to your letter requesting me to inform my congregation that Mr. II. W. Beecher "will deliver lecture in the Philharmonic Hall, upon the Amer ican war and emancipation, I beg to inform you that I decline to invite my congregation to attend a lecture upon that speicies of "emancipation" which Lord Brougham, in my opinion, justly calls "a hollow pre tence designed to produce a slave insurrection." I return you the platform ticket you have sent me, no

intending to attend the lecture, being of opinion that persons professing to the ministers of a merciful God. 'the author of peace and lover of concord,', might be better employed than in advocating a fratricidal war. accompanied by a rocities which, as Lord Brougham says again, "christian times have nothing to equal, and at which the whole world stands aghast almost to in credality."

Your obedient servant. AUGUSTUS CAMPBELL, Rector of Liverpool MR. ROBERT TRIMBLE.

The Macon (Ga.) Tellegraph of the 21st, says: The herculean energies of steam were forcibly dis It would be a refreshing and beautiful spectacle if played in the terrible explosion yesterday at Nisbett's

> The front was blown off and through the wall of the of the boiler, the most of which was torn out, and at last landing the boiler in an exact line from its starting point a distance of a hundred yards. But for the obstruction presented by the Railroad track and 'embankment, which it scooped out, the boiler would probably

> > MARRIED.

In this town, on the 27th inst., by P. W. Fanning, Esq., JACOB HOLLINGSWOBTH and MARGABET CHESSNUT.